

Driver shot as his car is seized by fugitives

IRA prisoners on run in London

By DAVID YOUNG

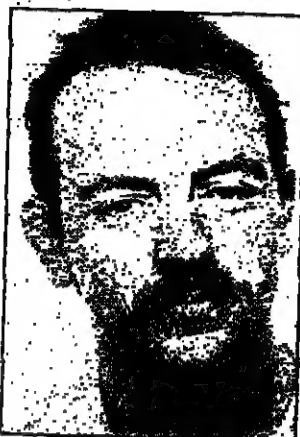
TWO IRA suspects described as "committed and dangerous" were believed to be in hiding in London last night after breaking out of Brixton prison yesterday morning.

The men held prison officers at gunpoint, before scaling the wall of the jail in south London. During their escape they shot and injured the driver of a car they commandeered.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said: "Both of these men are committed individuals. They are dangerous and I urge everyone to exercise the utmost caution." He believed they would go to ground in a safe house in London, although all ferry ports and airports were being watched.

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, is expected to face a barrage of demands in the Commons, today for a full judicial enquiry.

The breakout began as Neill McQuinn, from Limerick in the Irish Republic, and Pearce McAnley from Strabane in Ulster, were being escorted back to their cells in Brixton prison's high-security wing from a Roman Catholic mass in the prison chapel.



On the run: IRA suspects McAnley, left, and Quinlivan

McAnley took a small-calibre automatic pistol from his shoe. Police believe three shots were fired as the two held prison officers at bay and took their keys. They piled a wheelbarrow on a dog kennel and scaled the prison wall, which is topped with coils of razor-wire.

The men ran into Jebb Avenue where they were confronted by a prison officer in his car. They threatened him with the gun and took his car which they abandoned in Brixton Hill, 200 yards away. They stopped a burgundy-coloured Vauxhall Cavalier, and shot the driver in the right thigh when he refused to leave the car.

John Sturgis, a witness, said: "They dashed into the middle of the road and one of them was waving a gun in the air. They flagged down a red Cavalier and ran to the driver's door. They waved the gun in the man's face and ordered him and his woman companion out."

"They looked crazy. They were shouting but I couldn't hear what they were saying. The driver looked white with fear but before he had a chance to move they shot him. I don't know why they had to shoot him because he didn't seem to be putting up a struggle. It was just brutal."

The man who was shot, and his wife, have asked not to be identified. The man, a Canadian tourist believed to be in his thirties, was being treated for a wound to his right thigh in King's College hospital last night. He was being guarded by armed officers and his condition was described as stable.

Quinlivan and McAnley drove a short distance into Purden Road, behind Lambeth town hall, where they abandoned the Vauxhall. A member of the public who had followed saw the men hail a London taxi which police now know dropped them at Baker Street underground station at 10.45am, an hour and five minutes after the escape began. They paid the fare with a £20 note stolen from the driver they had shot.

Quinlivan and McAnley, both aged 26, have been on remand since April 4. They were committed to Bow Street Court on charges of conspiring to murder Sir Charles Tibbitt, former chairman of Whitbread brewers, and of conspiring to cause explosions in Britain. They had been arrested at Stonehouse after a police operation which also investigated the murder of the Conservative MP Ian Gow.

Sir Charles, aged 64, one of the names on a hit list found at an IRA hideout in Clapham, south London, in December 1988, was chairman of a trust set up to celebrate the accession of William of Orange in 1688, rallying symbol for Protestants in Northern Ireland. Last night he said he was surprised at the choice of Brixton prison, with its history of escapes, for McAnley and Quinlivan.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad will attempt to find out how the gun was smuggled to the men. Both men were wearing jeans and striped shirts when they escaped. McAnley is 5ft 10in tall, stockily built with a ruddy complexion and red to blonde hair. Quinlivan is 5ft 7in tall, slim with dark hair and a heavy growth which gives him the appearance of having a beard. Police said he looks like Rowan Atkinson, "but is no comedian."

The home secretary said: "I am appalled to learn of this breach of security in Brixton. I have ordered an immediate investigation by the director-general of the Prison Service. But there must be a full enquiry to establish how such an event could have happened at all. I will report to the House of Commons tomorrow." Mr Baker is expected to face criticism from all sides of the Commons.

Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, said the breakout must be the subject of an immediate full enquiry and a detailed report to MPs. He said: "That enquiry must look at both the general problems of security at Brixton and the intolerable pressures now being placed on the prison service as a result of our greatly overcrowded prisons."

John Bartlett, the chairman of the Prisoners' Association, said: "My reaction is one of anger and despair that once again the Home Office is guilty of criminal irresponsibility in not providing the necessary security in a British prison."

Jail-breakers, page 3
Security alert, page 3

Troops end gun battle between Croats and Serbs

FROM ROGER BOYES IN ZAGREB

THE focus of the Yugoslav upheaval shifted yesterday from Slovenia to eastern Croatia as federal troops intervened to break up a day-long gun battle between Serbs and Croats which left five people dead and 24 wounded before a ceasefire was imposed.

Yugoslav troops moved in tanks to separate the two sides but came under heavy fire, and two soldiers were among those killed, Belgrade radio said. One clash at Tenja lasted for nine hours before a truce was called. The main radio station in Zagreb said six members of the Croatian forces were seriously wounded and quoted the mayor of nearby Osijek as saying there were "many injured and dead" on the Serbian side.

The presidential ultimatum to Slovenia, in which Belgrade demanded the dismantling of new Slovene border posts, ran out yesterday. But by nightfall the Yugoslav army had not moved against the breakaway republic. On the island of Brioni, the troika of European Community foreign ministers — Hans van den Broek of The Netherlands, Jacques Poos of Luxembourg and João de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal — tried to broker a solution.

Observers said the contours of a compromise on the future of Slovenia were emerging. Only the most hardline elements of the high command, especially General Blagoje Adzic, now appear to be vigorously against Slovenian independence. General Adzic told staff officers in Belgrade: "We expect you to have units combat ready as soon as possible and you will be transferred to your unit by 8pm on July 8 — by helicopter because communication, especially in Slovenia, is still handicapped." Other senior officers said they would deploy the army only on orders from the Yugoslav presidency.

Yugoslavia's leading politicians spent the weekend staking out their territory. Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader, said on Belgrade television "that the Serbs should be 'ready for the defence' of their country". Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, told the European Community ministers that if the negotiated exit of Slovenia and Croatia could not be achieved, Yugoslavia would be thrust into civil war. And, crucially, General Veljko Kadijevic, the federal defence minister, reserved the army's right to stave off ethnic conflict.

Warning of war, page 9



Final salute: Michael Stich celebrates his victory over fellow countryman Boris Becker at Wimbledon yesterday. He won the first all-German final in three sets

Stich topples tired Becker

By JOHN GOODBODY
SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Stich yesterday upset predictions by winning the first all-German men's Wimbledon final in a 6-4, 7-6, 6-4 victory over his friend Boris Becker, three times former champion. The two-hour 31-minute final, played in a Centre Court temperature of 104 degrees in the sun, was unexpectedly one-sided as Becker criticised himself for failing to show his best form.

"Boris was out of his mind a bit. He did not know what to do... That gave me confidence and was good for my game," Stich said. But Becker was magnanimous in defeat, climbing over the net to hug his Davis Cup colleague, who was almost moved to tears as he collected the King George V Challenge Cup from the Duke of Kent and the prizemoney of £240,000. As Steffi Graf won the women's championship on Saturday, Germany took both singles titles for only the second time.

The No 6 seed who defeated Stefan Edberg, the defending champion, in the semi-final, used his powerful return of service on crucial points to defeat Becker. Stich, aged 22 from Elmshorn near Hamburg, said: "For sure, Boris was not playing his best tennis. He was the big favourite but perhaps he expected too much of himself."

Becker, aged 23, who won his first Wimbledon title at the age of 17, said that he felt mentally tired but tried to get back into the match by loudly criticizing himself. "I was the one always under pressure. From the first couple of games I did not feel in the match."

He said Stich was "flying round the room at the moment" but that the test would be how he handled victory and international fame. "He should remember that, after all, it is only a tennis match."

In a controversial move to help British players win at Wimbledon, the Lawn Tennis Association has begun negotiating an exchange programme with Nick Bollettieri, who runs a tennis academy in Florida. David Lloyd and Dave Emery, two leading coaches, said the scheme would not work because Bollettieri's flamboyant personality would upset officials here.

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Stich triumph, page 40
Finals' round-up, pages 32-33

UK asks Arab sheikh to repay BCCI losses

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE government has asked the ruler of Abu Dhabi to pay for the hundreds of millions of pounds lost in the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. Graham Harrison, the British Ambassador in the United Arab Emirates, made the request to representatives of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the bank's main shareholder and president of the UAE.

Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, was today urged by Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Conservative MP, to consider an emergency rescue plan for businessmen who could face ruin as a result of the bank's closure. The Chancellor will be pressed for a Commons statement today over the collapse of BCCI by John Smith, the shadow chancellor.

Asian business chiefs are pressing the Bank of England to hand out emergency help to victims. Fifty people at a

meeting in Bradford, West Yorkshire, home of Britain's biggest Muslim community, demanded that it sanction immediate compensation for businessmen and traders, many of them Asian, affected by freezing the assets.

Sheikh Zayed took a 77 per cent stake in BCCI last year, after the bank had pleaded guilty to drug money laundering in Florida.

At the time he injected \$400 million into the bank and agreed to support its financial position. Sheikh Zayed's pledge of support is revealed in BCCI's accounts for 1989.

BCCI's operations round the world were closed on Friday, after the discovery of a massive fraud at a high level in the bank.

The collapse has put at risk £750 million in deposits held in the 120,000 accounts of savers and small businessmen in Britain. The Bank of England has set up a team of 22, including some executives seconded from the Federal Reserve Board in America and the Luxembourg Monetary Institute, to urge regulators to close BCCI in all of the 69 countries where it operated.

land has set up a team of 22, including some executives seconded from the Federal Reserve Board in America and the Luxembourg Monetary Institute, to urge regulators to close BCCI in all of the 69 countries where it operated.

Tories rule out autumn election

SENIOR ministers yesterday moved to quell a fresh bout of general election fever by underlining the government's determination to carry on for a full term into 1992 (writes Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent).

As Labour leaders put their forces on the alert for an autumn election, Tory strategists denied it was a serious prospect and said the government's aim was to go to the

country after carrying through an important legislative programme in the next session, including abolition of the community charge and its replacement by the council tax. A City survey published today of 1,600 businesses suggesting that the recession will deepen before the economy improves may also dispel talk of an early poll.

John Major has ordered a full summer offensive against

Labour, prompting speculation that he may be considering a snap autumn election if the conditions warrant it. That is strongly played down by close colleagues who see the summer activities as part of a long and continuous campaign, that will include the strengthening of Mr Major's international credentials and the use of the party conference in October to launch Conservative.

Continued on page 20, col 7

Lawson rebuts Ridley's claim of betrayal

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT



Lawson: accused former cabinet colleague

NIGEL Lawson said yesterday that Margaret Thatcher had been the author of her own downfall as he fiercely denied Nicholas Ridley's claim that he had betrayed her.

The former Chancellor spoke of his sadness that Mr Ridley should traduce former colleagues who had played a considerable supporting role in the Thatcher era "and a rather larger one than he ever played".

He accused Mr Ridley of "erecting a huge smokescreen in order to defend Margaret Thatcher against the charge that she overrode the proper way to conduct a cabinet". As

Labour's Robin Cook accused the former ministers of "squabbling like fighting cats", Mr Lawson added for good measure that Mr Ridley was "a bit of an unguided missile" who was still in a state of shock over Mrs Thatcher's departure and was looking around for someone to blame.

The outspoken public slanging match between two men who served in Mrs Thatcher's cabinet together for years and who were once good friends delighted Labour and angered Conservative MPs, who believe that their colleagues who are retiring at the next election should show

restraint. Mr Ridley had alleged that Mrs Thatcher's fall was the result of "medieval savagery" and panic by weak men who were hoisting the white flag even before the battle was joined. In his new book, *My Style of Government: The Thatcher Years*, Mr Ridley attacked those responsible for her "brisk and brutal" removal from office.

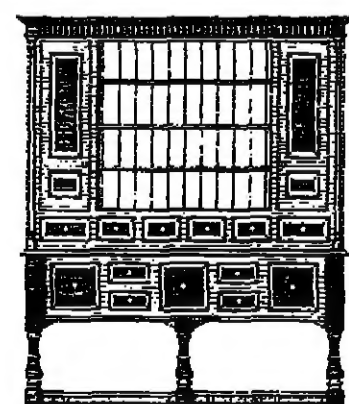
He also accused Mr Lawson, and the former foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, of mounting a "shameful" ambush on her by threatening to resign if they did not get their way over the exchange rate mechanism before



Thatcher: fall result of "medieval savagery"

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Maria Ewing at the Garden. Two views of Tosca, from John Higgins in the opera house and Richard Morrison outside on the piazza Page 13

WHINGING

Bernard Levin takes a critical look at Sir Gordon Borrie, and finds a man who likes nothing more than a good, long whinge Page 14

WINNING

Nigel Mansell scored his first big success of the season when he won the French grand prix in a Williams-Renault Page 36

INSIDE NEWS

Union role

Ron Todd, leader of the TGWU, the biggest trade union, said yesterday that the unions will not expect to occupy a key position in the Labour party's general election campaign Page 2

Pollution agency

John Major will today announce the setting up of a single environmental protection agency to bring together the bodies that regulate pollution of the air, land and water Page 3

ANC flexible

The African National Congress has given Nelson Mandela, its new president, a provisional mandate to resume negotiations with the government, with a view to a speedy transfer of power in post-apartheid elections Page 11

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Howard hopes enemy will give ammunition for union reforms



Scargill: Conservatives' favourite union bogeyman

MICHAEL Howard, the employment secretary, will look closely at one of Blackpool's most remarkable events: the coming together of the Conservatives' favourite trade union bogeymen — Arthur Scargill and Ron Todd. The Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Mineworkers open their annual conferences in Blackpool today. Mr Howard will look to Mr Todd and Mr Scargill to provide last-minute ammunition for his green paper on trade unions, ready for the Conservatives' sixth major piece of union legislation. Both men are likely to give him rich pickings. This will be Mr Todd's last TGUW conference as general secretary. His successor,

Despite the NUM's decline, Philip Bassett finds Arthur Scargill's appeal surviving against all the odds

Bill Morris, is already in place. It is no coincidence that the two unions are on parade at the same time in the same town. They are engaged in long-term and largely stalled talks on a merger, though many in the TGUW consider taking Mr Scargill into the fold to be fraught with danger. For Mr Scargill, the NUM conference will be something of a

victory rally. The £425,000 out-of-court settlement last month by South Yorkshire police to 39 miners wrongfully arrested in violent clashes outside the Orgreave coking works during the 1984-85 coal strike was, for Mr Scargill, sweet justice.

Equally sweet, and, for the fabric of the NUM, more important, was the collapse the day before of the legal action brought by the government's trade union watchdog. The failure of the case all but ends the dispute over miners' money that began more than a year ago with allegations about Soviet and Libyan donations during the strike.

Few people could have survived the pounding that Mr Scargill has taken in the row over the miners' money. Mr Scargill is not only surviving, but thriving: recent elections to the union's executive have seen more of his opponents replaced with supporters.

Mr Scargill's union, however, is not thriving. This year, there will be more unskilled taxmen than miners as membership of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation passes that of the NUM. Since the Conservatives took office, the NUM has lost three-quarters of its membership, and is now down to 53,000. Each year in the past decade, the NUM has on average lost members at almost four times the rate of TUC unions generally.

The last time the NUM sat down with British Coal was April — the only time Mr Scargill has met Neil Clarke, BC's chairman, since he got the job last December. Mr Scargill, principally employed as a negotiator, has not negotiated a pay increase for members since 1983.

By any logical standards, Mr Scargill is a busted flush. However, such is his extraordinary nature, that such standards barely apply, and journalists and television crews will be drawn today by the Scargill magnet. He has been in the news since 1969.

British Coal managers remain half-thrilled and half-frightened by him, despite winning Britain's biggest industrial dispute since the 1926 General Strike. Invest-

ment analysts believe that potential shareholders in the privatised British Coal promised by Mr Scargill's presence alone from buying stock. Few watching Mr Scargill's relentless, disciplined determination during the funds' court case last month doubt that the trade unions' principal militant remains bound to his fundamentalist revolutionary principles.

It is Mr Scargill's refusal to compromise that has led to his union and his members into deep disarray and which will be grist to Mr Howard's mill as he prepares for the government's legal assault. That Mr Scargill will maintain his fight seems certain.

Todd accepts lesser role for unions at election

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

TRADE unions will not expect to occupy a prime position in the Labour party's campaign in the forthcoming general election, the leader of Britain's largest union, the TGUW transport workers, said yesterday.

The acceptance by Ron Todd, its general secretary, of a reduced role for unions is significant coming from a prominent left-wing union, and comes ahead of a new assault to be launched this week by Conservatives on Labour's union links.

Mr Todd's remarks, on the eve of the TGUW's biennial conference, which opens today in Blackpool, will be privately welcomed by Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, who will give a keynote speech to the conference on Wednesday.

Some left-wing union leaders, including Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, crit-

cised the Labour leadership in the 1987 election for refusing to allow unions to play a prominent part in the campaign, leading to suspicions that Labour was pulling itself away from the trade unions which founded and finance it.

While Mr Todd yesterday did not accept that the unions would take a back seat in the forthcoming election campaign, he said unions "should not be in the position as though we are the prime force within the Labour party". Unions, he said, would be playing an active role and working hard for the return of a Labour government.

Three years ago, Mr Todd embarrassed Mr Kinnock during the Labour party conference in a speech in which he said there were in the party nostalgics and modernisers, and attacked the image-conscious socialists he saw as clustering around Mr Kinnock. Mr Todd said yesterday that such a division was no longer the case, since the TGUW and other unions had been heavily involved in Labour's policy review process in advance of the election. He refused also to pre-judge the outcome later this week of the party's interim review of electoral reform, which the TGUW was instrumental in establishing last year.

Mr Todd has made clear that the TGUW and unions in general will not hold out a blank cheque for Labour, a line which is likely to be welcomed by Mr Kinnock's advisers.

However, Michael Howard, the employment secretary, is likely to see it as evidence of the closeness of Labour-union relationships when he launches on the day Mr Kinnock speaks a further round of the government's renewed attack on trade unions.

● Bill Morris, TGUW general secretary-elect, said yesterday that his union would be interested in merging with the breakaway mining union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, as well as with the NUM. Mr Scargill, however, has said there is no chance.

● Trade union leaders from around Europe will meet John Major today to call for a series of job creation measures to cut unemployment, and for cuts in interest rates.

Major tries to resolve charter row

By PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major is expected to intervene to try to resolve disputes between ministers over his new citizen's charter, which is to be outlined before the end of the month.

Proposals in the charter for reimbursing disaffected rail passengers are understood to have met strong opposition from Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, who fears it will add considerably to BR's costs as he prepares it for privatisation in the next parliament.

Treasury opposition to large-scale funding of the charter has hindered Whitehall discussions on the charter being drawn up by Francis Maude and John Redwood, members of the Thatcherite No Turning Back group. Mr Major will tell cabinet colleagues this week that money will be available but will have to be argued for in the public spending round.

Government sources said the charter would contain the broad outlines of Mr Major's preferred approach, to be followed up by different departments. The charter agenda would take up to a decade to complete, they said.

Jack Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said the citizen's charter was being "watered down before our very eyes".

● The citizen's charter should extend to local authority planning departments because they are failing process planning applications within a reasonable time limit. Housing Choice, the free market housing group, urges in a report published today.

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Rag trade businesses count cost of bank's collapse

By BILL FROST

DISBELIEF and anger had given way to resignation among Asian traders in east London yesterday after the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Many in this traditional centre of the clothing business were account holders with BCCI, and some had paid substantial amounts into their branches just hours before the crash.

Mangat Kundra, aged 52, who owns a clothing wholesaler immediately opposite BCCI's Commercial Road branch in east London, said he had lost £80,000. Today he will be petitioning the liquidators in the hope of recovering some of his money.

"I paid in money last Wednesday," Mr Kundra said. "The first I knew of the collapse was on Friday afternoon when a notice appeared on the bank's door saying they were closed for business. But just days earlier they had offered me an unsolicited loan of £350,000 with my premises as security. Thank goodness I did not take up the option."

Mr Kundra's misfortune could have been much worse. Two months ago he had £800,000 with BCCI in several accounts. "We pulled the bulk of our money out of the bank after reading of allegations that BCCI had been laundering cocaine money from South America," he said. "But the manager of our branch told us that things were above board in Britain, so we left one account with BCCI."

Latif Blass, of Just Shirts, a



Partial escape: Mangat Kundra, who cut his £800,000 deposits in BCCI after reading of allegations against it

wholesaler in Commercial Street, east London, was also counting the cost of the BCCI collapse. He brandished two cheques drawn on the bank worth a total of £6,500. "Customers paid these to me on Friday, just hours before the Bank of England stepped in," he said. "They are worthless, but how many more are in the post?"

Muhammad Ali Shah, proprietor of West End Fashion in Aldgate, east London, has had £40,000 frozen with the collapse of BCCI. He also paid post-dated cheques totalling £142,576 into his branch at

Commercial Road just half an hour before the Bank of England stepped in.

Mr Shah says he can survive the blow, but is bitter about BCCI, and said: "Why were they taking money off me just minutes before the authorities stepped in? I am not angry any more for myself because this business will survive. But there are others to whom a couple of thousand pounds means the difference between making a living and disaster."

Sarvinda Kohli, aged 22, of Commercial Street, lost her dowry of £40,000 with the collapse of BCCI last Friday.

The money, a wedding present from her family, had been invested in a high-interest account as a down payment on a home.

Mrs Kohli's mother said: "Tomorrow morning, I am going to the Bank of England myself, and the liquidators, to get satisfaction. We worked for this money so Sarvinda and her husband could have a good start in life."

Not everyone was in such combative mood though. One Commercial Road rag-trader was positively beaming as he spoke of the BCCI collapse. "Why should I reach for the

worry beads?" he said. "I owe them money, and it will be months before I have to pay anything back."

Asian businessmen in Bradford yesterday called on the Bank of England to sanction immediate compensation in the wake of the BCCI collapse. "Without help now, thousands of families will lose their businesses and livelihoods," Hasmukh Shah, spokesman for the World Council of Hindus, said.

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BCCI liquidators set up customers' action line

Neil Bennet reports on efforts to advise account holders of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International

LIQUIDATORS to the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International have set up an action line to advise thousands of the bank's customers whose accounts have been frozen.

Touche Ross, the accountants who are masterminding the winding-up of the bank, is urging small businesses whose accounts have been closed to contact other banks to ask for emergency bridging loans. Depositors are only insured for £15,000 of their savings, and will have to wait months for compensation.

The advice line opens this morning and will take pressure off the Bank of England, which was besieged with calls from worried BCCI customers over the weekend.

The vast majority of BCCI's assets of \$20 billion were frozen on Friday.

The purchase of BCCI's credit card business by Save & Prosper has also been delayed by the suspension.

BCCI's largest card is the GreenCard. This set up a charitable trust in 1989 to benefit the environment and has almost 80,000 customers. It has raised more than £200,000 for environmental groups. Actor Derek Nimmo, and television presenter, Anne Diamond are among the trustees. Organisations to have received money include the Tidy Britain Group, the Brunel Rainforest Project and Orkney Seal Rescue. The bank also issued cards linked to 16 clubs and organisations, and

zodiac cards. These allowed customers to choose their own starsign. A horoscope is sent each month to customers with their statements.

The bank's affinity cards benefit the Church Army, National Association of Head Teachers, Down's Syndrome Association, the Royal Society for Nature Conservation, and the Constabulary Travel Club. The latter is a club for serving

or retired police officers.

A Welsh card was launched last year. This is the only national affinity card. It benefits the Cymru Community Chest, established in 1974 to develop voluntary involvement in social services, health and the environment.

Affinity cards donate a lump sum to charities or organisations when a new card is issued and pay over donations for every £100 spent using the cards.

Cardholders tend to be recruited by the club or charity and do not have to be customers of the bank which issues the cards.

BCCI put the credit card operation up for sale in May. Save & Prosper was expected

to buy it for about £500,000 next month. Mark Christopher of S & P said it was still interested in buying the card business, although it was not legally committed to the deal.

"This is likely to delay the takeover by several months. Cardholders will become disenchanted if they cannot use their cards. This will have a bearing on the ultimate value to us of the business," said Mr Christopher.

Customers had the option of either a Visa card or a MasterCard with the bank.

● Touche Ross - BCCI depositors line (071) 480 7766. Written claims should be sent to: Christopher Morris, claims, BCCI, 100 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3AD.

National Gallery extension a triumph, says prince

By JOHN YOUNG

THE Prince of Wales has given his approval to the new Sainsbury wing extension to the National Gallery, which the Queen will open tomorrow. In a programme to be shown tonight on BBC2, he says he is "rather pleased" with the result.

The prince particularly admires the way in which the American architect Robert Venturi has handled the interior spaces of the gallery, which he considers a triumph.

The programme, *The Much Loved Friend*, takes its title from a well-publicised speech by the prince in 1984, when he described the then proposed design for the extension to the Trafalgar Square building as "a monstrous carbuncle on the face of an elegant and much loved friend."



The prince reflecting on the gallery's greater successes with Lord Rothschild

Gallery, and I think that on the whole the architect has managed very successfully. What the design of the new extension has not done is "to shout at the old friend from nearby; it hasn't produced a

rather raucous younger person standing beside saying "Look how old and wrinkled you are," so to speak. I think it has quite sensitively complemented the old building, whatever you may think of

it, so I think on the whole that it has been a great success."

As for the interior, which has been acclaimed by most critics, the prince says: "The actual quality of space and

the colour of the background and the tonal differences I think are remarkably successful, and give a great sense of presence, an elegance and also a simplicity which I think is one of the great hallmarks of this extension.

"The pictures do look remarkably good, particularly when you get the vistas and the glimpses of pictures through the openings. I think it has made a very great contribution to the gallery."

In the hour-long documentary, Simon Sainsbury indicates that he and his brothers were persuaded to donate the money for the extension only out of despair at the failure of successive governments to fulfil a commitment made after the furniture store, which formerly occupied the site, was destroyed by second world war bombs.

It is the responsibility of governments to fund major extensions to public buildings, he says. But no government of any persuasion had done anything about it.

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Scot wins crossword championship

By JOHN GRANT, CROSSWORD EDITOR

THE 21st Times Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship at the Langham Hotel, London, yesterday, was won by last year's Scottish champion, Mr Michael Macdonald-Cooper, from Incheur, Tayside. Mr Macdonald-Cooper, aged 49, is a retired education administrator. He completed the four puzzles in an average time of just over 12 minutes each.

Mr William Pilkington, aged 43, who was second, is the budget officer for Cleveland, and lives in Marnthorpe. Mr Tony Sever, aged 46, a computer systems analyst from Ealing and a former national champion, was third.

Other prize winners were: 4th Mr P J Meade, 50, Bristol champion, from Sharncliffe, Gloucestershire; 5th Dr Helen Oughan, 34, from Aberystwyth; 6th Mr J G R Stowe, 59, from Henley-on-Thames; 7th Mr Richard Jacks, 41, from High Wycombe; 8th Dr John Bursough, 33, of Scawby, Humberside.

● The incorrect solution to Listener Crossword No 3102

was printed in *The Times Saturday Review* on July 6. The correct solution is printed below. We regret that *Listener* Crossword No 3105 is now void.

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WINNERS: The winners of *Listener* Crossword 3102 were: J. Leonard, of Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire; J. Mackintosh, of West Wickham, Kent; and G. Cowan, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Prize money: £1,000 for the winner, £500 for the runner-up, £250 for the third prize, £100 for the fourth prize, £50 for the fifth prize, £25 for the sixth prize, £10 for the seventh prize, £5 for the eighth prize, £2.50 for the ninth prize, £1.25 for the tenth prize, £0.625 for the eleventh prize, £0.3125 for the twelfth prize, £0.15625 for the thirteenth prize, £0.078125 for the fourteenth prize, £0.0390625 for the fifteenth prize, £0.01953125 for the sixteenth prize, £0.009765625 for the seventeenth prize, £0.0048828125 for the eighteenth prize, £0.00244140625 for the nineteenth prize, £0.001220703125 for the twentieth prize, £0.0006103515625 for the twenty-first prize, £0.00030517578125 for the twenty-second prize, £0.000152587890625 for the twenty-third prize, £0.0000762939453125 for the twenty-fourth prize, £0.00003814697265625 for the twenty-fifth prize, £0.000019073486328125 for the twenty-sixth prize, £0.0000095367431640625 for the twenty-seventh prize, £0.00000476837158203125 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Major ready to unite anti-pollution work in single new agency

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major will today announce the government's biggest about-turn on environmental policy in recent years when he announces the setting up of a unified Environmental Protection Agency, which will bring together the disparate bodies regulating pollution to air, land and water.

His commitment, to be made in his first significant green speech as prime minister, will go into the Tory election manifesto and will be seen as a bold attempt to steal the clothes of the Labour party, which today will also detail its ideas on the same subject.

The agency will amalgamate the functions of the National Rivers Authority and the Drinking Water Inspectorate, both set up only in 1989, and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, set up two years earlier, and will also take national responsibility for waste management from local authorities. The result will be

an immensely powerful anti-pollution "police force", similar to the Environmental Protection Agency in the United States, which has long been called for by British environmentalists.

The idea, however, has been rejected twice by Tories in recent years. In 1989, calls by the Tory-controlled Commons environment select committee, chaired by Sir Hugh Rossi, were dismissed by the then environment secretary, Nicholas Ridley.

Mr Ridley's successor, Chris Patten, gave the idea more consideration in the preparation of his environment white paper, published last year, but came out against it on the grounds that the bodies that would need to be merged had only just been set up and were still finding their feet.

Two factors have changed since then: the arrival at 10 Downing Street of Mr Major, receptive to ideas side-lined

by Margaret Thatcher, and the return to the office of environment secretary of Michael Heseltine, with his enthusiasm for the science of management.

It is widely accepted that the partially overlapping roles of the rivers authority and the pollution inspectorate make no managerial sense, so Mr Heseltine has decided to brave the administrative trauma of the merger to put environmental protection in Britain on a rational basis once and for all, while Mr Major can reap the political gains of such a bold stroke.

Mr Major will announce the new organisation in a speech today to an environment conference in London organised by *The Sunday Times*. Labour's proposals, meanwhile, will be spelled out by Ann Taylor, shadow minister for environmental protection, in a Fabian Society pamphlet. They will include a plan for an independent environmental protection commission, similar to the health and safety commission, to which an environmental protection executive would report.

The agency that Mr Major is proposing will be at arm's length from the government, although reporting ultimately to the environment department, its sponsor.

The government will be keen to push through the difficulties of the merger as quickly as possible and may try to have the agency set up within two years of the consultation paper on the exercise, due for publication in the autumn.

Senior sources yesterday suggested that obvious candidates for the posts of chairman and chief executive are already available in Lord Crickhowell, who has made his mark as chairman of the National Rivers Authority, and David Slater, the new head of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, who was chosen by Mr Heseltine and who is widely admired.

AGENDA THE WEEK AHEAD

Today Transport workers and miners confer in Blackpool. Kenneth Baker unveils memorial to PC Laurence Brown in Pownall Road, Hackney. Lollipop Lady of the Year is named.

Tomorrow Defence estimates published. Trustees governing council settles the future of London Zoo. The Queen opens Salisbury wing at the National Gallery.

Wednesday Royal Tournament opens. Service of thanksgiving for life of Eric Heffer at St Margaret's, Westminster. National Care-taker of the Year awards presented in Birmingham.

Thursday Meteorological Office discloses what the weather is doing to the energy and water industries. Mm Mitterand receives honorary degree from Edinburgh university.

Friday The Duchess of York visits the Royal Windsor Rose and Horticultural Society show. Thames Water displays the state of London sewers.

Saturday Phillips auction of classic rivercraft and boating ephemera at Henley.

Sunday The Duke of York starts Tall Ships Race from Britannia at Milford Haven. Classic fighter display at Duxford.



Police at Jebb Avenue, where the escapees commandeered a prison officer's car at gunpoint before driving 200 yards to Brixton Hill



The street into which the men ran after scaling a wall topped with razor-wire



The car seized from a tourist, who was shot in the leg

Potent symbols of IRA lawlessness

MEMBERS of the IRA have been escaping from British and Irish jails since as long ago as 1918. The organisation regards successful escapes as important morale boosters for its many volunteers serving long-term sentences and, particularly in Northern Ireland and Britain, as potent symbols of its defiance of British rule in Ireland and British justice.

Over the years, the Provisionals have engineered a number of mass escapes, including one from the Maze jail in September 1983 when 38 men got away and one prison officer died. Ten years earlier, the IRA sprung three men from Mountjoy prison in Dublin by landing a helicopter in the recreation ground.

IRA prisoners have a significant advantage over ordinary inmates because they have the support of an organisation on the outside and, in the case of jails in the republic and Northern Ire-

land, on the inside too, dedicated to getting them out. But many escapes by Provisionals have also been noteworthy for their determination.

The first recorded jailbreak in the modern republican movement took place in 1918 when four men, Joe McGrath, George Geraghty, Barney Mellows and Frank Shoultice, escaped without outside assistance from Ulster jail, Gwent. Once free, the men posed as American tourists to evade the police.

Throughout the civil war years and after partition, IRA men continued to escape, often with the help of prison staff and by means of tunnels. Twenty-one men escaped from Londonderry jail in 1943 after digging a tunnel. Al-

though the dirt from the excavation was flushed down the lavatories and plumbers were frequently called to clear blockages, the suspicion of prison authorities was never raised and the escape went ahead.

The IRA managed a number of breakouts during the first ten years of the troubles, including that of the so-called "Magnificent Seven" who escaped from the prison ship Maidstone and, covered in grease, swam to freedom underneath barbed wire surrounding the vessel.

The first escape during the troubles was by Gerard "Fitz" Fitzgerald, who was taken from the Royal Victoria hospital in Belfast by four men disguised as doctors who dis-

Break-outs prompted tighter security

THE maximum-security wing at Brixton jail, the prison service's most important remand establishment, was held to be one of the most secure in Britain.

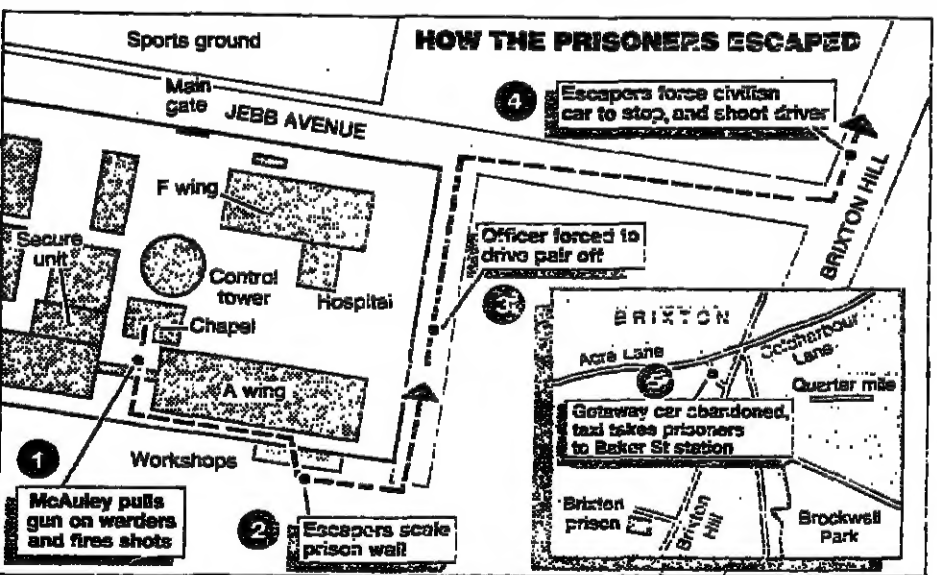
Since it was opened in 1969, inmates have included IRA members, Arab terrorists, notorious common criminals and women deemed high-security risks. The maximum-security wing was built as the result of a government enquiry after a series of escapes in the mid-1960s.

The Mountbatten report, published in 1967, examined the circumstances surrounding the escapes of the spy George Blake and two of the great train robbers. As a result of the report, Brixton has since been monitored by closed-circuit television, and dogs have been used to patrol the perimeter. The local police station is linked to the prison and has a procedure to follow in the event of a breakout.

Twenty-three prisoners escaped in the ten years after the report, including a brief flight by 13 men in 1973. Two years later, a refuse lorry was used to ram the prison's rear gate in an attempted mass breakout that ended with twelve prison officers being injured.

The 1980s began with the escape of the IRA bomber Gerard Tuite, but there were far fewer attempts after that. In 1982 a remand prisoner tricked his way to freedom using another man's identity. Three years ago, a bomb exploded inside a prison van as it returned to Brixton from the Old Bailey, but guards overpowered the four high-security prisoners.

Although Brixton was built for 730 prisoners, it regularly holds 1,100.



Brixton escape, page 1

Garden statue thefts beat mysterious trail to Ireland



Slave-girl: £57,200 of garden statuary

A SCANTILY clad Greek slave-girl from a country house garden was sold for £57,200 to an anonymous buyer the other day at Christie's in St James's, £17,000 more than the estimate.

Such good prices for attractive figures and other adornments of the elegant garden have also bred a darker side in a growing wave of thefts from the grounds of schools, country houses and stately homes.

She was the stylish top lot in the firm's best sale of garden statuary for several years. Her marble charms contributed much to the £468,000 total. The auction was 82 per cent sold.

Colin Reeve, the head of group security at Christie's, said: "Three or four years ago we used to get reports of one stolen piece every three or four months. Now, we get several reports every week; some weeks it is four or five, other weeks it can be as many as 20."

"We have had an incredible spate in the last few months. We are now taking extra special care to check the provenance of every piece of statuary coming in, but it is taking up

The charms of stylish garden statuary, now fetching high prices, have also attracted a less welcome interest. John Shaw reports

more and more time. People are going to fantastic lengths to steal."

Earlier this year two heavy stone figures of Mars and Minerva over the front door of a house in rural North Yorkshire were lifted down in the middle of the night and driven away while the owners slept.

The statues were taken to Ireland and turned up, via a dealer, at Christie's. The firm's enquiries established they were stolen and they are being returned to their owners but, he said, the problem was becoming worse all the time.

Detectives suspected road gangs using heavy lifting equipment and wandering travellers. "There would also seem to be a definite link with Ireland," he said. A 36in bronze figure of Mercury,

cast in the late 19th century after the discovery of the original at Herculanum in August 1754, was stolen from beside the swimming pool at Aldenham school near Watford, Hertfordshire, in February. Three months later it turned up as lot 457 in a statutory sale at Sotheby's in Billingshurst, West Sussex, with an estimated value of £2,500 to £4,000.

James Rylands, a director of the firm, spotted it was stolen in *Time*, the magazine which publicises stolen works of art, and it was withdrawn from sale immediately. This was the first time since the school tried to steal another statue of Eros valued at £35,000. They were disturbed and made off but other garden gangs have been more successful, particularly elsewhere in the home counties and Thames Valley.

The thefts are driven by high prices on the legitimate market and the increasing vogue for garden decoration.

Robert Whitaker, security adviser to the National Trust, said the level of thefts over the past year to 18 months was incredible. Somewhere there was a big market, probably

abroad. The problem would get worse and the recovery rate was low.

Urgent action was needed by museums, galleries and historical societies. It had been estimated that the traffic in illicit art and antiques was worth up to £500 million a year.

The thefts appeared to be random but he believed they were extremely well organised.

Philip Davies, from the London region of English Heritage, said statuary thefts were part of a much wider problem covering architectural findings generally. "These thefts have mushroomed over the past 10 to 15 years."

Chimney pieces, paneling, stained glass, fireplaces, door cases, iron-work and plasterwork were targeted. "It is not just buildings. It is anything in the street, even down to York pavings. The thefts have now reached epidemic proportions."

His organisation wanted dealers to issue certificates of provenance for items over a certain age so that the public would know they were authentic and not stolen. It was pressing for legislation covering architectural salvage dealers.

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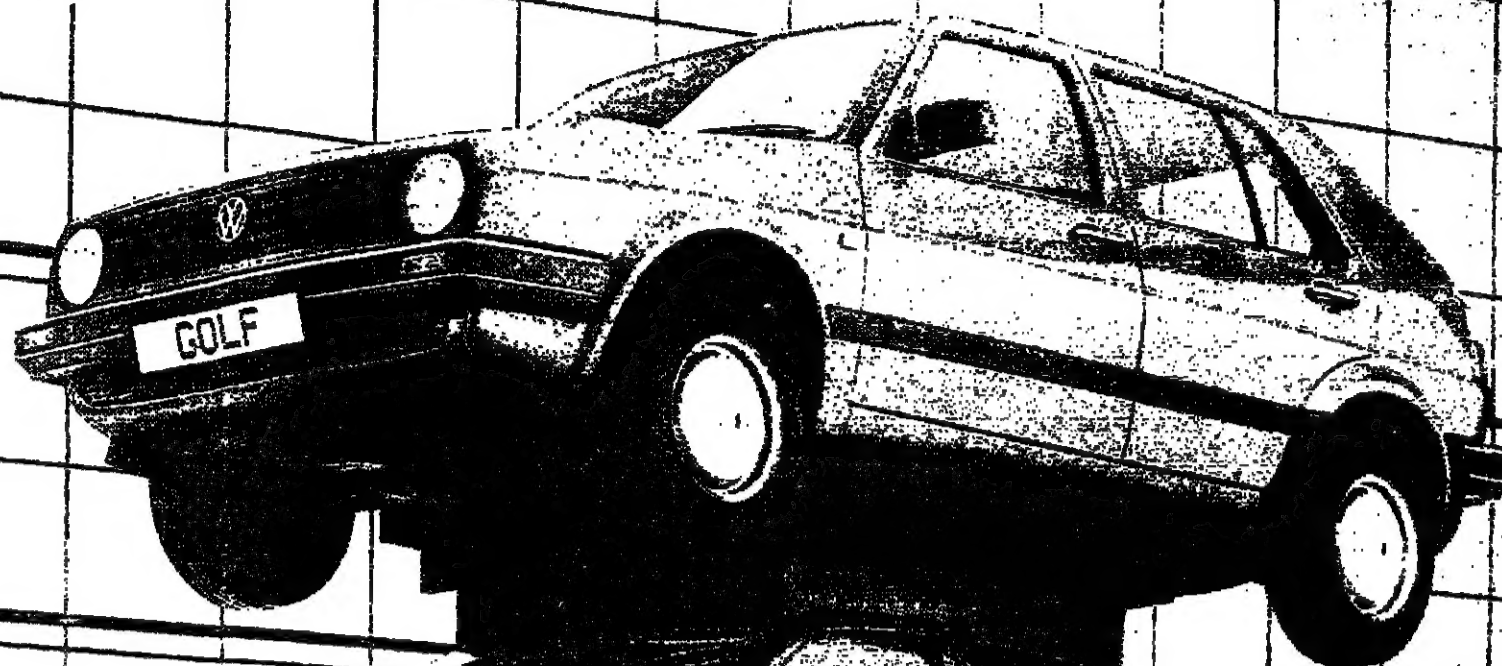
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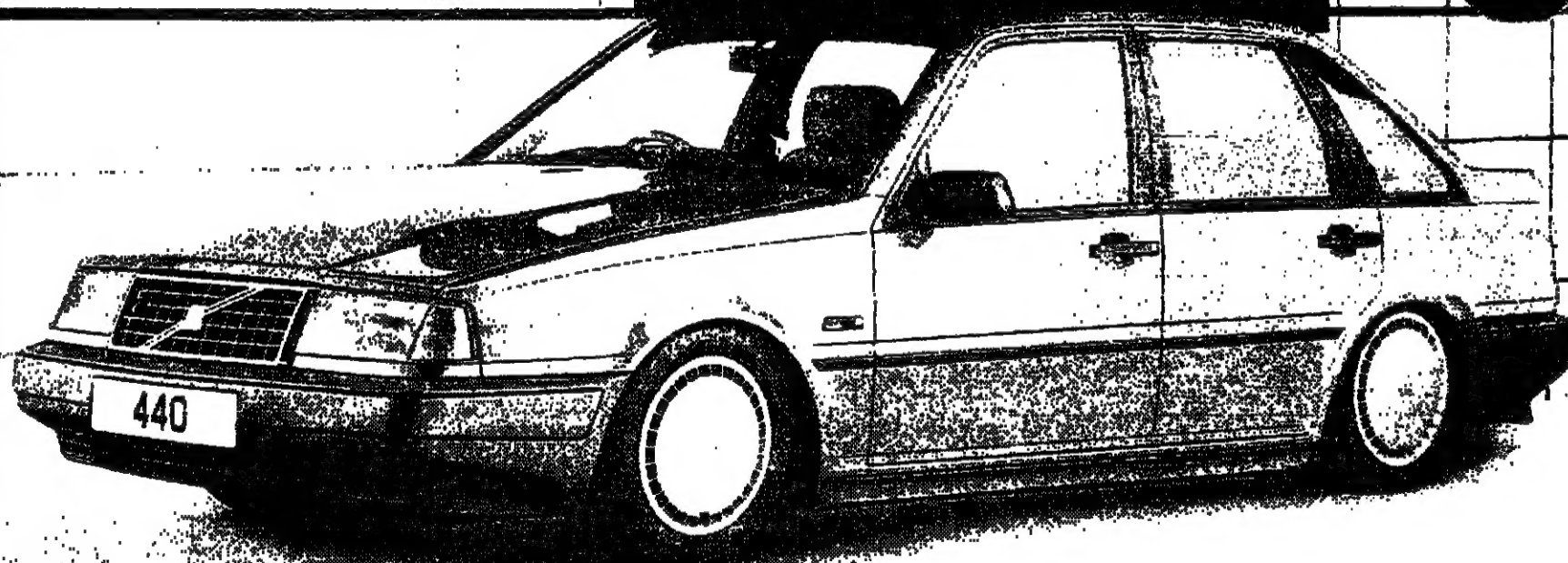
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هذه السيارة

Cost-cutting triumph for BR as new 225 service is launched

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

A NEW chapter in the era of high-speed rail travel begins today with the inauguration of British Rail's summer timetable for the new InterCity 225 service between London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The prohibitive expense of emulating France in building a network of dedicated high-speed lines forced InterCity to concentrate on running faster trains on existing tracks, thereby offering passengers Continental-style speed and comfort at a fraction of the price.

The InterCity 225 is the

culmination of more than a decade of planning and is the biggest single investment scheme undertaken by BR for 30 years.

When the entire fleet begins running in October, passengers will be able to travel from London to Edinburgh in under four hours. Fares will range from £162 for a first-class return to £44 for an apex return.

Plans to upgrade the East Coast mainline were finally authorised in July 1984 after years of delays. The scheme involved the electrification of around 400 miles of track and the demolition, rebuilding and raising of 157 bridges.

Don Heath, the project director, said that the electrification programme confronted BR engineers with many technical obstacles, which had to be solved without damaging the numerous listed buildings and bridges.

On the Royal Border bridge across the Tweed at Berwick, for example, the Royal Fine Art Commission objected to the use of masts needed to carry the electric current. Officials recommended that the trains should coast along the bridge or be equipped with batteries. The problem was eventually solved by installing streamlined masts, which preserved the scenic view across the viaduct.

The £515 million project took seven years to complete, and virtually all the work was carried out at night or at weekends, minimising disruption to normal services. It was completed under budget and, apart from a two-month delay because of resignalling difficulties in the Newcastle upon Tyne area, on time.

The new InterCity 225s, which have been running between London and Leeds since October, were built by GEC-Alsthom, the Anglo-French locomotive and rolling stock manufacturer, although much of the train's aerodynamic technology came from the ill-fated advanced passenger train.

The trains have an operating speed of 140mph and were developed at a cost of £9,000 a seat, compared to £15,000 a seat for France's Grand Vitesse (TGV), and £21,000 a seat for Germany's InterCity Express.

Mr Heath said that the InterCity 225 was far superior to its French cousin. "It's more spacious and comfortable than the TGV, and it

provides business executives with far more room to work in," he said. Moreover, the success of the project had given a tremendous boost to BR's morale, demonstrating that a nationalised industry was capable of handling a large-scale investment project.

BR's Speedlink service, which has helped to keep freight off the roads, is suspended from today after the announcement of annual losses in excess of £30 million.

The suspension comes a month after Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, said he wanted to shift more freight from road to rail by opening up the rail network to private companies.

Fears of large jobs losses have receded, however, following discussions between Railfreight Distribution, which ran Speedlink, and its customers. The company expects to be able to carry about 85 per cent of Speedlink's international traffic, and half of its domestic traffic.

Letters, page 15

Cemetery welcomes tombstone tourists

By DAVID YOUNG

A SECOND Victorian cemetery in north London is to promote its funerary marvels, with guided tours of the graves of famous authors and architects and the catacombs beneath its Anglican chapel.

Members of the Victorian Society, English Heritage and the Victoria and Albert Museum have formed the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, which lies a few miles from Highgate. Karl Marx's grave attracts 100,000 visitors a year to Highgate, north London, Britain's best-known Victorian cemetery, and Rod Stewart once worked there as a gravedigger for £7.50 a day.

Kensal Green cemetery has been described as atmospheric, important and beautiful, although for many it is seen only as a high wall enclosing 50 mysterious acres. It is owned by the General Cemetery Company, which set it up in the 1830s, and the grounds are near capacity.

Modern graves encroach on pathways shadowed by older, grander monuments,

but the company's act of incorporation insists that the area should become a memorial park when full. That has allowed the Friends to be formed and to devise a plan for preservation, largely through volunteers. Kensal Green is overgrown in parts but most of the monuments

are in reasonable condition and visitors are unlikely to be charged for entrance, as they are at Highgate.

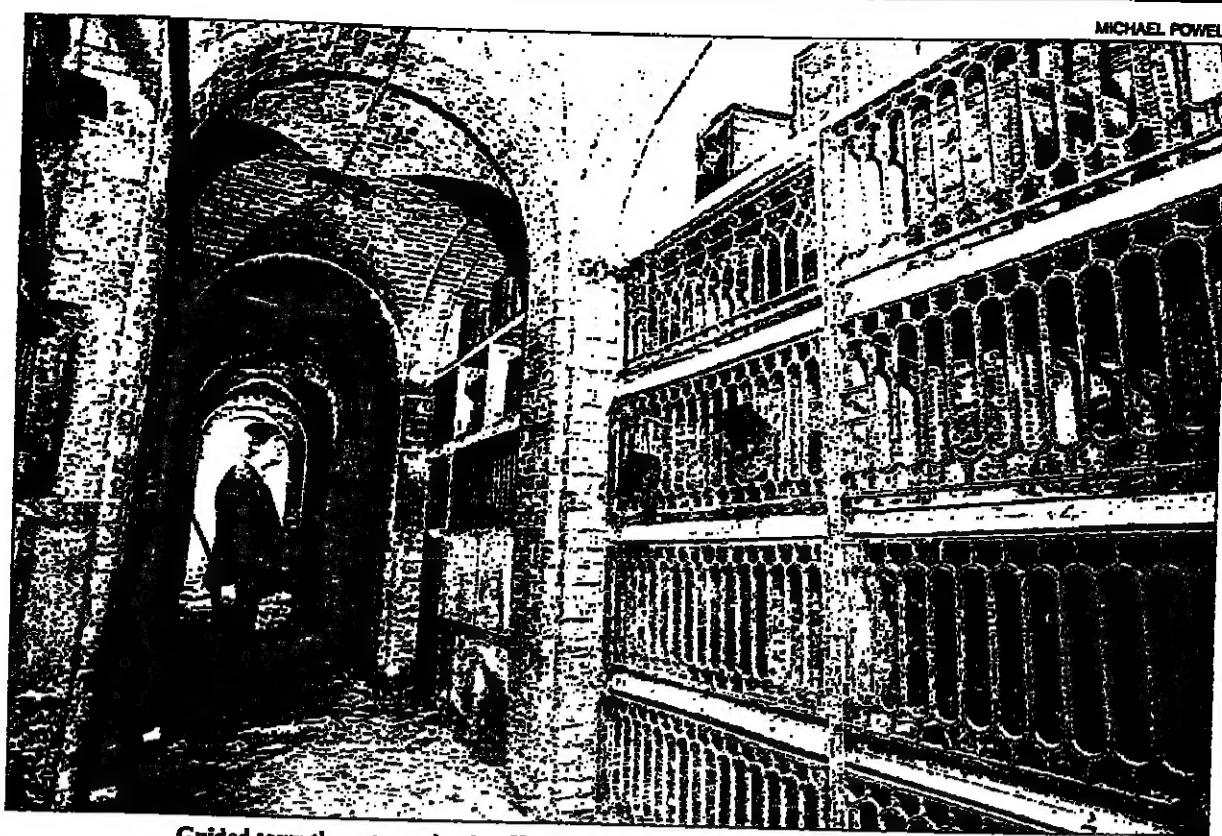
Brunel is buried at Kensal Green, his monument a simple square lump. The tombs of Thackeray, Trollope, Wilkie Collins, Charles Babbage, Augustus Frederick

the Duke of Sussex, and his sister Princess Sophia are there.

Kensal Green is the resting place of a circus baron called Ducrow, making his final disappearance with ring-master's hat and gloves carved at the base of his tomb. There is also a quack

whose patent medicines killed the sick and who was charged with manslaughter.

It is appropriate that the final weekend of Wimbledon has been chosen for the launch. In plot number 53 rests Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, inventor of lawn tennis.



Guided tour: the catacombs that Kensal Green cemetery will open to the public

Explosion kills cyclist

A cyclist died yesterday when a can of petrol he was carrying exploded, engulfing him in flames. The unnamed man had stopped to light a cigarette at Staple Hill, Bristol.

Passers-by tried unsuccessfully to put out flames. The man was taken by ambulance to Frenchay hospital but was dead on arrival.

HIV damages

The 103 Irish haemophiliacs infected with the HIV Aids virus from blood products have accepted government compensation ranging from £70,000 for single people to £100,000 for married people with children.

War memorial

A plaque dedicated to Colonel H Jones, killed during the 1982 Falklands war, was unveiled at his childhood village of Kingswear, south Devon.

Murder inquiry

A man was being questioned by police last night after a 59-year-old man was stabbed to death in an attack at his home in Whiteley Wood, Reading.

Boy, two, killed

A two-year-old boy died when a lorry trailer broke free and crashed into his home near Buxton, Derbyshire.

Bond winners

The winners of this week's Premium bond draw are: £100,000, bond number 2252 480050, winner lives in Wiltshire; £50,000, 35DP 733852 (Devon); £25,000, 8CZ 609909 (Milton Keynes).

The recyclable BMW 3-series

Recyclable parts include:

PASSENGER CABIN: door and grab handles, heating ducts, seat bases, metal components and plastics in the dashboard and trim

BOOT: plastic boot linings, fuel tank



ENGINE: all metal parts, camshaft covers, plastic cable covers, catalytic converter, waste oils, brake fluid, and battery

CHASSIS AND EXTERIOR TRIM: All metal, body panels, wheel covers, mirrors, grille and bumpers

Old scrap puts new cars on the road

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE age of the back-street car scrapyard could be numbered as the big motor firms concentrate not just on how well they make their cars but also how to scrap them.

BMW is to become the first motor manufacturer in Britain to set up recycling centres at which its cars will be dismantled and toxic fluids collected for reuse. The scheme follows pioneering work in Germany, where motor makers have been ordered to make arrangements to collect old cars and recycle them.

Metals, accounting for about 75 per cent of the car's weight, have always been easy to collect and turn to scrap for reuse. But fluids or plastics left in the engine spoil the crushed metal, lowering its value.

Little effort has been put into collecting plastics, which do not degrade, or fluids such as oil, anti-freeze and battery acids, which were tipped away into the domestic drainage system. BMW is aiming to produce a car that is 100 per cent recyclable, but in the meantime it has, during the past few days, started collecting toxic engine fluids at its dealerships.

Tom Purves, managing director of BMW (GB), said: "We estimate that 3.5 million litres of engine oil are used by our dealers annually and that represents only half a per cent of the motor oil consumption

in Britain. We are no longer prepared to accept that waste is simply tipped down the drain."

BMW's 160 British dealers are sending engine oil and brake fluids from service bays to recycling plants in Germany. The most ambitious part of the scheme, however, lies in plans for ten British recycling centres, operating in three years' time, taking in old BMWs and dismantling them into pieces that can be reused as parts for new cars.

Customers will take their old car for valuation and be offered about £100, as they are in Germany. Authorised scrap dealers will then drain away fluids for reuse and separate the car's 20,000 parts for recycling. About 80 per cent of the current BMW 3-series is recyclable, according to the company's engineers.

Many parts can be stripped out and reconditioned. From October, BMW dealers will collect damaged painted bumpers from the 3-series for shredding and shipping to Germany, where they will be turned into new components in new 3-series cars.

Mr Purves said: "We have spoken to vehicle dismantlers and they are keen to work with us. I think there will have to be greater sophistication in the future because that is the way that the environment issue is moving."

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New York (JFK)	11:30	14:21	105
New York (JFK)	18:00	21:00	107
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To: Dallas/Fort Worth	10:40	14:50	51
Dallas/Fort Worth	13:00	17:25	79
New York (JFK)†	12:15	15:15	7
From: Manchester			
To: Chicago	10:25	13:00	55
New York (JFK)	12:00	14:59	93
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مكتبة الامارات

Labour regains poll lead but Lib Dems take Tory support

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

LABOUR regained a small lead over the Conservatives in the second quarter of 1991, according to the latest aggregate analysis of Mori polls covering interviews with nearly 6,000 people from April to June. But support lost by the Tories went almost entirely to the Liberal Democrats, suggesting that Labour is no longer winning over former Tory supporters.

Although there has been late evidence of a Tory recovery, with the gap of six percentage points in May closing to two in June, support for the Tories dropped over the three months in almost every age, age group and social group. During the same quarter the Liberal Democrats increased

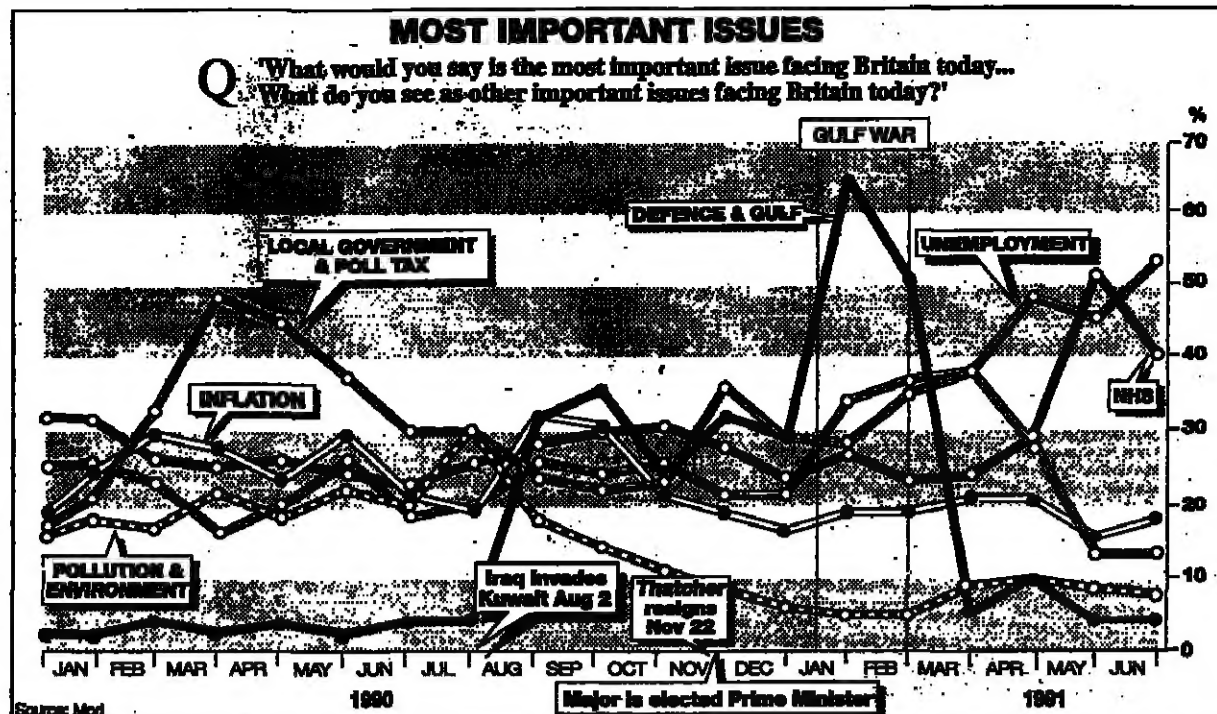
their support in virtually all categories, doing particularly well among white collar workers, mortgage holders, and voters in the South. Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, has a better net popularity rating than either John Major or Neil Kinnock.

Over the three months Mori measured party support at Labour 41 per cent, Conservatives 39 and Liberal Democrats 15. The Conservatives are down three points, the Liberal Democrats are up two and Labour is unmoved since the first quarter. At the last general election the figures were: Conservatives 43 per cent, Labour 32, and the then SDP/Liberal Alliance 23.

With a year to go before a general election must be called, the volatility of the electorate is demonstrated by the fact that a year ago, in the same quarter, Labour's support was 51 per cent, the Tories 34, and the Liberal Democrats eight. Since then there has been a swing of 7.5 percentage points from Labour to Conservatives. The present poll standings, repeated nationally at a general election on a uniform swing across the country, would result in a hung parliament in which Labour would hold 310 seats, the Conservatives 305, and the Liberal Democrats 12.

With 326 needed for a governing majority, that would mean that neither major party would be likely to be able to put together a coalition government.

Underlining the importance of economic performance in determining electoral fortunes, a year ago the economic optimism index stood at minus 24 per cent. That is, those believing that the economy would get worse over the next year outnumbered those who



believed that it would get better by 24 percentage points. Now the same index has improved to minus 9. So a swing of 7.5 points in economic optimism has been paralleled by the swing towards the government in voting intention.

Government strategists remarking that parallel will note further lessons from the poll evidence. Among mortgage holders in the sample, support for the Conservatives dropped from 51 to 43 per cent over the latest quarter while Labour's support was virtually unchanged, from 35 to 36, and the Liberal Democrats increased from 11 to 17.

That suggests that many traditional Conservatives are finding the Treasury too timid in reducing interest rates and are switching to the Liberal Democrats.

In Greater London, which has most marginal seats in the country, Tory support dropped seven percentage points in the latest quarter (48-41). Labour moved up only one point, (39-40), and the Liberal Democrats put on six points (9-15). In the South-East, outside London, the Tories dropped two points (54-52), Labour dropped two (27-25) and the Liberal Democrats gained four (17-21).

On that evidence Labour will have difficulty living up to Mr Kinnock's boast this week that his party would gain 25 seats in the area.

Another key area for marginal seats is the Midlands. In the east Midlands over the last quarter the Tories dropped five points (47-42), Labour dropped one (42-41) and the Liberal Democrats gained six (9-15). In the west Midlands the Tories dropped seven points (47-40), Labour gained one (43-44) and the Liberal Democrats gained six (8-14).

Comparing the present poll standings with the general election results in 1987, the biggest swings to Labour are shown among men (8.5 points) the 35-54 age group (eight points) and among C2 blue-collar workers (7.5 points). Overall, Labour needs a swing of 8 per cent to win power in its own right. The two demographic categories above are the only two in which it is achieving this target.

Mori interviewed 5,937 adults aged 18 plus face to face at home throughout Great Britain from April to June. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population.

© Mori/Thames Newspapers

Thatcher's fall helps party in Scotland

THE replacement of Margaret Thatcher by John Major has shown an enduring benefit for the Conservatives in Scotland, where the Tories lost 11 seats at the last election.

In October last year, when Mrs Thatcher was still leader, Tory support stood at 19 per cent, with 52 per cent for Labour and 19 per cent for the Scottish Nationalist Party.

In January this year the Conservatives were up to 25 per cent, with Labour on 48 and the SNP on 20 per cent. Since then the Tories have never dropped below 24 per cent, their standing in June.

In November, 80 per cent of Scots were dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister and 17 per cent satisfied. In December, weeks after moving in to No 10, 25 per cent were satisfied with Mr Major and 22 per cent dissatisfied. Currently, 44 per cent are satisfied, a net rating of plus 2, compared with minus 63 for Mrs Thatcher just before her departure.

Support for the parties in Scotland at present is: Labour 51 per cent, Conservatives 24 per cent, SNP 16 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, and Green party 1 per cent.

Q: How would you vote if there was a general election tomorrow? If undecided or refused:

	Con	Lab	L/Dem	Green	Other	C lead
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apr 1991	42	40	15	1	2	+2
May 1991	37	43	18	2	2	-6
Jun 1991	39	41	15	1	4	-2

Q: Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way...

- The government is running the country?
- Mr Major is doing his job as prime minister?
- Mr Kinnock is doing his job as leader of the Labour party?
- Mr Ashdown is doing his job as leader of the Democrats?

	Govt	Major	Kinnock	Ashdown
	Sat	Diss	Sat	Diss
%	%	%	%	%
Apr 1991	32	58	59	26
May 1991	27	64	49	38
Jun 1991	27	66	50	34

Q: Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

	Improve	Same	Worse	Net Improve
%	%	%	%	%
Apr 1991	38	23	33	+5
May 1991	36	21	37	-1
Jun 1991	31	23	40	-9

Percentage change in voting trends since first quarter of 1991

	1 Qtr New	Ch	1 Qtr New	Ch	1 Qtr New	Ch
	All (100%)		Men (45%)		Women (55%)	
C	42	-3	41	-4	43	-2
Lab	41	+1	42	+1	39	+2
L/Dem	15	+2	12	+3	14	+2
C lead	+1	-2	-1	-5	+3	-2
	ABC1 (42%)		C2 (27%)		D6 (31%)	
C	55	-3	37	-2	29	-3
Lab	27	+1	46	+1	55	+1
L/Dem	14	+4	13	+1	12	+1
C lead	+38	-26	-9	-11	-28	-11
	18-34 (15%)		25-34 (19%)		35-44 (22%)	
C	37	-3	41	-3	44	-4
Lab	45	+2	43	+1	36	+2
L/Dem	9	+2	11	+3	13	+3
C lead	-8	-13	-2	-6	+8	0
	55+ (34%)		TU (23%)		Non TU (77%)	
C	43	-1	32	-3	45	-3
Lab	40	+1	50	+1	38	+1
L/Dem	15	+2	13	+4	13	+3
C lead	+3	-3	-18	-21	+7	-3
	North (35%)		Midlands (25%)		South (40%)	
C	37	-2	45	-4	51	-4
Lab	52	+1	36	+4	30	+1
L/Dem	10	+2	14	+1	15	+3
C lead	-21	-24	+7	-1	+21	+16
	Owner Occ (64%)		Council Ten (24%)		Private Ten (12%)	
C	50	-4	21	-1	32	+1
Lab	38	+1	63	+1	42	+2
L/Dem	13	+4	11	+1	15	+1
C lead	+17	+12	-42	-44	-10	-11

Ministers to resist electoral reform

By ROBIN OAKLEY

THE government will signal next week that it will resist the pressure for constitutional change and electoral reform.

Opinion poll standings indicate the likelihood of a hung parliament. The Conservatives need to win back support from middle ground voters who have defected to the Liberal Democrats over the past three months. Labour has been public flirting with the subject of electoral reform and promises a charter of citizens' rights, including reform of the House of Lords.

Chris Patten, the party chairman, will launch a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet by John Patten, the Home Office minister, which rejects the idea of a bill of rights and is against proportional representation. The pamphlet was outlined yesterday when John Patten gave the Swinton lecture to the CPC summer school in Cambridge in the first serious intervention in the constitutional debate by a Conservative minister since before Mrs Thatcher came to power.

Rejecting the call from Charter 88 and others for a Bill of Rights or a written constitution, Mr Patten said such documents were meaningless unless they existed in countries with the political culture to support them. The Soviet Union's constitution, for example, had a provision allowing republics the right to secede. "The

protector of freedom in the end is the political culture, not some document, however weighty."

Some provisions in time-bound constitutions were harmful. The right to bear arms enshrined in the United States' constitution resulted in the shooting of innocent citizens.

The remedy for ills in society, said Mr Patten, was targeted reform, not wholesale change, specific items of legislation, not cumbersome constitutional turmoil. The effectiveness of pressure groups in safeguarding minority interests, the freedom-conscious nature of the British population and a penetrative media ensured that rights were defended.

Britain had struck a balance between effectiveness, the capacity of government to govern, and consent — maintenance of popular support for the political system. "There is no evidence that introducing another bill of rights to this country would offer significant protection to citizens."

Proportional representation was a slide into factionalism, impotence and directionless compromise. A report of an official enquiry by Labour's working group on electoral reform, chaired by Raymond Plant, professor of politics at Southampton university, will this week leave the way open for Labour to commit itself one day to a form of PR for the Commons.

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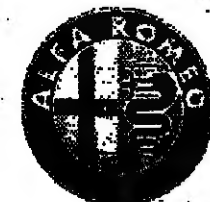
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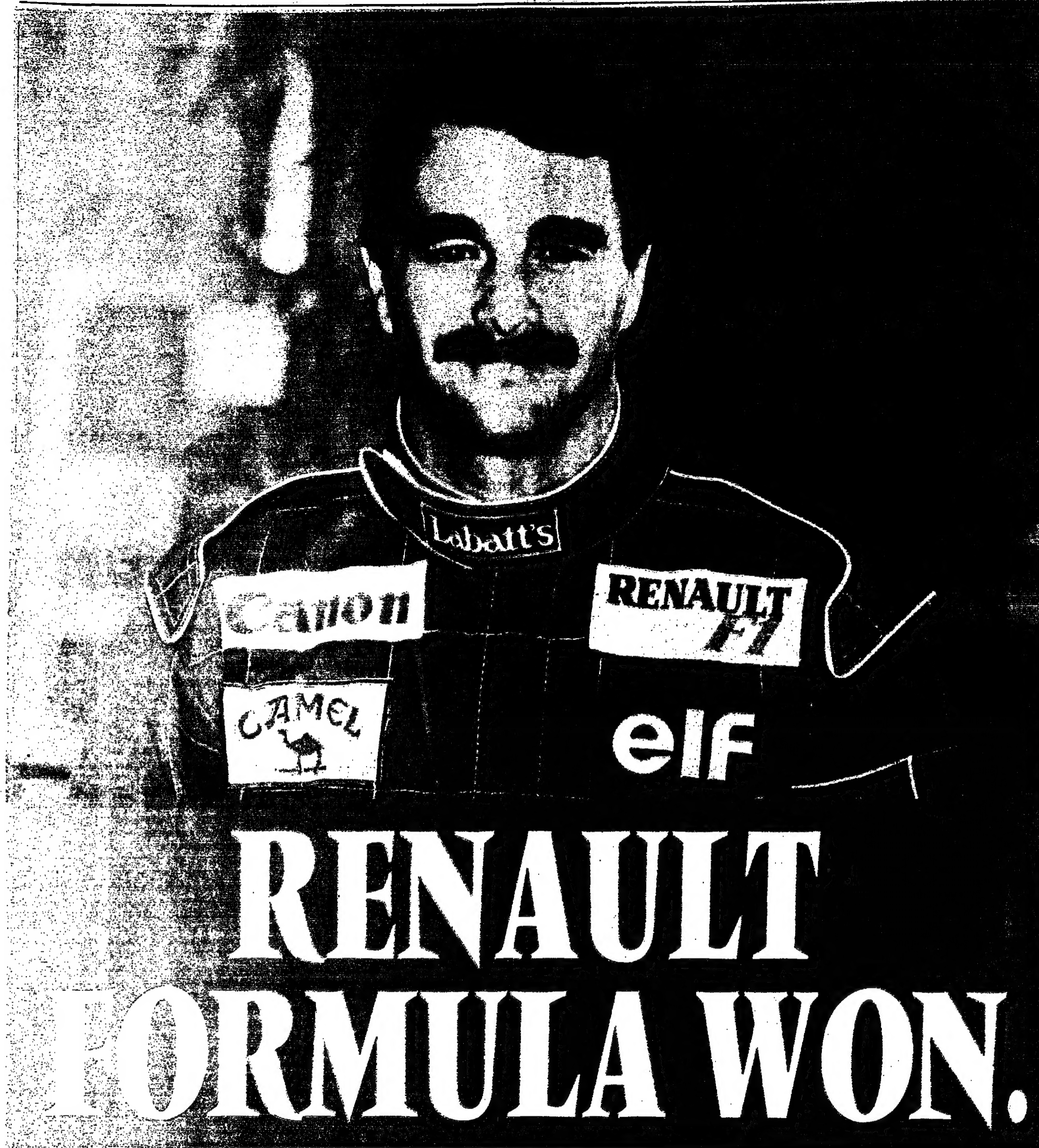
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مركز السيارات

Rhetoric and murder bring republics to brink of conflict



Tudjman: subtle pressure on Croatian journalists



Milosevic urged Serbs to defend themselves

IS CROATIA on the cusp of war? If one were to believe the angry rhetoric traded between Croatia and Serbia, there could be no doubt: the army, having stumbled in Slovenia, is gearing up for the second rebel republic.

The new Croatian defence minister, Stipe Djodan, said quite bluntly: "There are 70,000 Yugoslav army soldiers on our territory now, each one a potential enemy." The Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, meanwhile, has called on Serbs everywhere to defend themselves.

On Croatia's eastern border, dozens of Serbian nationalists are crossing at night to reinforce and stir up the Serbian enclaves. They cross the Danube on rubber dinghies, bringing crates of automatic guns and even mortars. The next day, there is invariably a gunfight, or a mutilated corpse is found floating downstream.

Dozens of people — not hundreds as the Croatian media frequently claim — have been killed in small communities like Borovo Selo, which has become a kind of Balkan Palermo.

The Zagreb-Belgrade propaganda battle has put Serbs and Croats psychologically on to a war footing, Roger Boyes reports

Palace, closer to Zagreb, is more Belfast than Palermo. Since the Serbs formed a national council there and voted to join other Serbian enclaves in declaring autonomy from Croatia, the usually sleepy town has been crackling with tension.

Local Croatian policemen were disarmed by the Serbs, prompting the despatch of crack Croatian units, and then the entry of the army to protect the Serbs. Now the army is everywhere, part of the 70,000 force so feared by Mr Djodan.

For centuries the Serbs and Croats have fought. In recent years the sheer number of the killings has made the political impact, just as it has in Palermo or Belfast. It may be that the Serbian leadership is trying to destabilise Croatia by fomenting trouble, or that the Croats are trying to drive the Serbs

back to Serbia. But murder is just murder.

The nature of the violence has changed subtly over the past week. First, Croatia, like Slovenia, has declared independence which brings the infiltration of Serbian nationalists dangerously close to a warlike act. Second, the tank columns that left Belgrade, apparently heading for Slovenia, are actually in or close to Croatia. Their stationing on the fringes of the Serbian enclaves marks out in effect the contours of a "Greater Serbia", the messianic dream of many in Belgrade.

Finally, the doubts about political control over the army creates great nervousness in Croatia. The most powerful grouping within the high command is a clique of some 15 generals who are Serbs from Croatia. Many of them had relatives killed by Croatian ex-



terminists in the second world war and, while they might accept the independence of Slovenia, they are bitterly opposed to Croatian independence. The "Greater Serbia" proponents in the army and the Belgrade political establishment have come round to the idea that Slovene independence is not such a bad thing. It marks the official end to Yugoslavia and opens the way for an alternative configuration,

including a Serbia that would gather together the Serbs of Vojvodina and Kosovo provinces, the Serbs in Krajina, in eastern Slavonia, as well as the Serbs of Bosnia. This vision entails the dismemberment of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and cannot be realised without bloodshed.

Little wonder, then, that the Croats are on edge. The 40,000 or so members of their territorial defence force are on alert but they cannot hope to defend their republic in the way that Slovenia has fought.

Chunks of the republic have been effectively militarised, with convoys of Yugoslavia's army lorries criss-crossing the countryside. As a result, the cycle of violence has been shortened and intensified. Six months ago a typical incident would span ten days: Serb shoots at Croat (for Croat bullies Serb and Serb shoots back). Croatian police are called out, guns blaze, a Serbian shop is set on fire. At a critical point half a dozen Serbian journalists arrive and report, usually with great hyperbole, a massacre of ethnic Serbs. The army is called in and, though the shooting stops, Croats complain they are being occupied by the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav forces.

This cycle has repeated itself again and again. Now, the army arrives and is in position much faster, giving de facto immunity to any Serb gunman and making a nonsense of the judicial process.

The propaganda battle between Zagreb and Belgrade

creates an almost constant war psychosis. Last weekend, Croatian radio reported 83 dead and wounded in one night of fighting in Borovo Selo. It took us a hard, dusty five-hour drive to this scarred township to find out that perhaps one or two people had been killed. The Serbs, said a local policeman, had taken their dead and injured back into Serbia and so they had to guess the total number of casualties.

Neither the Croatian, nor the Serbian, press is entirely free, though there are honourable pockets of critical journalism. There is no formal censorship but Zagreb journalists are typically paid a small monthly stipend and depend on merit payments for articles published. A journalist is free to criticise the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, or question the official line, but the article is likely to be shelved by the editor, and the crucial merit payment will not arise.

It is easy for the propaganda machine of both sides since psychologically so many Serbs and Croats are already on a war footing.

Croat leader sees talks as last chance for peace

FROM DESA TREVIAN IN BELGRADE

AS THE three European Community ministers met Yugoslav and Slovene officials on the island of Brioni at the weekend and fighting escalated between Serbs and Croats, Slobodan Milosevic, the hardline Serbian leader, warned Serbs to "prepare for war".

He also said, however, that the Yugoslav conflict could still be resolved within "a new framework". Dr Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, said that the talks with the EC foreign ministers were Yugoslavia's last chance for peace.

The Soviet Union, which has not taken sides in the conflict, has now decided to try to resolve the situation. President Gorbachev has sent a special envoy to Belgrade to tell the Yugoslav leaders that the Soviet Union opposes the "internationalisation" of the conflict.

Ethnic clashes broke out between armed Serbian nationalists and Croatia's national guard and police in Tenda, a village on the outskirts of Osijek, the capital of Slavonia, on Saturday night. The fighting continued until the federal army moved in at noon yesterday.

Croatian leaders accused Serbia of smuggling weapons

and armed men across the border to provoke wider conflict, so that Serbia could annex the region with the help of the Yugoslav army. They said that Serbia stepped up its war preparations after General Blagoje Adzic, of the federal army, appeared on television a week ago and told viewers that Yugoslavia was at war and the army would fight to the end.

General Adzic has the reputation of being a hardliner and close to Mr Milosevic. In a speech to the nation, Mr Milosevic told Serbs that they must be prepared for a war that could be more serious than the one in Slovenia. He assured them that Serbia's defence units were ready and outnumbered the national armies in Croatia and Slovenia.

He also said that Yugoslavia could be saved if a new framework was created, based on "the will of people and respect of their rights to self-determination". He said that those who did not wish to stay in the country, and who saw the Yugoslav army as an occupation force, should take charge of their own security and defence. The remark seemed to imply that the Serbian leader would be willing to see the Yugoslav army withdraw from Slovenia.

Mr Milosevic said the Yugoslav army should remain on the territories populated by nations which want to live in Yugoslavia together and in peace, a suggestion Croatian officials interpreted as an invitation to the Yugoslav army to take over those regions in Croatia populated by the Serbs. The Serbian president has been trying to get the Slovene issue out of the way for a long time so that the Serb-Croat dispute can be dealt with directly.

The Serbs claim to have more than 3,000 men ready to fight against 15,000 Croat police that they say are about to launch an attack in Borovo Selo, where armed Serbs ambushed and killed 12 Croatian policemen in May. The village is surrounded by police and sporadic firing has been reported.

Prolonged fighting, page 1

EC warns Belgrade over army

FROM REUTERS IN BONN

Bonn — The European Community will review its decision not to recognise Yugoslavia's breakaway republics if Belgrade's army intervenes against them again, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, said yesterday.

In a commentary for the *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper, Herr Genscher wrote that Europe's role in the conflict was to ensure that Yugoslavia's future was decided through peaceful negotiations. "If force is used again, the EC will review its position," he said.

"Should the Yugoslav army intervene again... then we must consider recognising unilateral acts taken by individual republics," he said, referring to the declarations of independence issued by the republics of Slovenia and Croatia last month.

Herr Genscher failed to persuade his EC counterparts on Friday to include a threat to recognise the rebel republics in their final communiqué. "If I had had my way, it would have been there in writing," he said after the meeting in The Hague.

European states had to ensure that Yugoslavia's rival republics were able to work out their differences in peace, the German foreign minister wrote. "How this is to happen is their problem," he said. "But the community of states must ensure that this happens freely." (Reuters)



Rallying cry: Nevenka Cressar, the deputy minister for energy in the Slovene government, addressing a rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday in support of Slovene independence. The organisers of the demonstration did not know Miss Cressar was on a three-day visit to London until she was taken to the meeting by *The Times*. Miss Cressar spoke briefly and sent her government's best wishes. *Diary*, page 14

Slovenes capture strategic Yugoslav munitions dump

FROM TIM JUDAH IN ZALOSKA GORICA

SLOVENIA'S greatest war trophy lies in a wooded area 39 miles northeast of Ljubljana. One of the Yugoslav army's main munitions dumps fell to Slovene forces two days after fighting began, and by Saturday it had been all but emptied.

The radios of the Slovene soldiers guarding the gate cracked as two lorries rumbled out of the dump. One was tightly sealed; the other carried an armed guard. "This is it," said Lieutenant Bostjan Jansa, Zaloska Gorica's 28-year-old second-in-command, who would only give his first name. "We have taken out 150 truckloads and this is the last one."

Zaloska Gorica was one of up to 14 such dumps in Slovenia. According to Milan Lampret, the Slovene government's chief munitions expert, it contained rockets, light ammunition, artillery, tank shells and rocket-propelled grenades that are being taken to Slovene units. He said that most of the other dumps



Jansa: sees equipment as bargaining counter

remained in the hands of Yugoslav federal forces.

The dump was built before the first world war by the Austrians. It was used by the Germans in the second world war and then by the Yugoslav army. Stocks were laid in over the past 45 years as the military made preparations for invasions from Nato or the Warsaw Pact.

The Slovene forces moved quickly and decisively to capture the site and cut off electricity and communications. Lieutenant Bostjan Jansa said that the dump was surrounded and after some negotiations and the 28 Yugoslav soldiers and their officers surrendered.

Lieutenant Bostjan Jansa confirmed that plans to capture Zaloska Gorica had been drawn up some time before hostilities started. "Every country has its intelligence services, and we also had information from conscientious Slovenes in the army who gave a wink that something was afoot."

Over the past week Jansa, the Slovene defence minister, has consistently talked of returning Yugoslav military equipment only in the context of "war reparations". The Slovenes have also declared that the war has cost them \$2.7 billion, a figure suspiciously similar to that which is being discussed as the amount that the Slovenes owe as their share of Yugoslavia's total debt.

Film pirates sink Soviet festival

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

ONCE Moscow aspired to stand alongside Cannes and Berlin as an internationally recognised film festival. This year the Soviet film industry's showcase is almost bare — and the biggest Western film-makers are staying away.

The Soviet film industry has been forced into the marketplace and found wanting. Cinemas prefer to show cheap foreign productions which pay their way rather than expensively made Soviet films for which audiences are sparse. But Russians are able to watch recent foreign films for free, thanks not only to piracy, but also to Soviet state television's disregard of international copyright arrangements — hence an American boycott of the film festival which opens today.

A few weeks ago, late-night television viewers in Moscow were able to see choice clips from *A Fish Called Wanda*, ostensibly shown as part of a film review programme. But there were no credits and the "clips" amounted to pretty

much the whole film. It was not the only Western film to have been introduced to Soviet audiences by this unorthodox route. Latest American releases can also be viewed within weeks at video clubs in most Soviet cities. Cassettes are brought into the country, then reproduced and hired by private individuals and video club managers who pay no copyright fee.

Although the two American entries in the Moscow film festival's competition are unaffected, the boycott means the broader programme of American films has been cancelled. The Soviet political establishment appears affronted.

Asked by Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America to convey US objections and see what could be done, the Soviet foreign ministry in the person of deputy minister Vladimir Petrovsky, sent (and made public) its official reply. It acknowledged the validity of American complaints, admitted that the Soviet video world was out of control, but described the threatened boycott as "hardly justified".

Soviet film-makers are less distressed by the boycott than their foreign ministry seems to be. They have shed a few tears, along with the vastly overstuffed Soviet film establishment, about the free tickets they will not have and the films they will not see, but they believe that their interest lies in the Soviet Union becoming a fully paid-up member of the film world.

Street-level capitalism flounders in Budapest

The small corner greengrocery on Budapest's Kisfaludy Street is typical of most shops which fell to ruin under communism. Its peeling paint, dusty floor and meagre offerings of cabbage and peppers are ample evidence that under the old regime the customer was never king and profit rarely given a thought.

That will change now that Mrs Tibor Papp is the boss and the shop a private enterprise. "First I'll clean it up, make it more elegant, and bring in better merchandise to win the confidence of the people," she said with some determination, shortly after placing the winning bid of £15,000 for the seedy hole-in-the-wall at a state-sponsored auction.

The government hoped that the sell-off of some 10,000 shops would unleash a wave of enthusiastic entre-

preneurs like Mrs Papp who would enliven the run-down retail sector and make high street shopping a showcase for successful street-level capitalism.

But for all its good intentions, the scheme is floundering. Officials at the agency which oversees privatisation admit that only half of the 500 shops offered for sale this year have found buyers. Mrs Papp was the only bidder for hers.

The legacy of state ownership and central planning means high prices for properties, costly credit, and endless squabbles between the state and local councils over who owns what. Many would-be proprietors find that the dream of being a shopkeeper in Hungary's new market economy can quickly become a nightmare of fending bureaucrats. Mrs Papp scraped together money

from private savings, government credit, and a bank loan at 30 per cent interest. Add to that raging inflation, exorbitant taxes and higher wages for her staff, and it's easy to see why she is nervous about surviving her first year as a real businesswoman.

Murky laws on property rights increase the confusion. Mrs Papp does not really own her shop but leases it from the council, which can raise the rent at any time or even reclaim the property after ten years. The authorities can force food shops and book shops to sell only those items. The auctions are not inspiring. This one was held in the drab former canteen of the state food company which is grudgingly giving up its assets. None of the handful of speculators jumped when a grimy, closed-

down butcher's shop in a derelict part of Budapest was offered.

Defenders of the plan say a swift privatisation would be as economically disastrous as the "overnight nationalisation" carried out by the communists, and that shops in good neighbourhoods do sell quickly.

While the economists argue, Mrs Papp talks of new lighting, longer hours, and weeding out surly employees. What she has going for her is an intuitive business savvy. After plunking down her money, she ran the gauntlet of sleazy insurance agents and a pushy cash-register salesman eager to strike a deal. But she was speaking to a foreign journalist only because, as she put it, "the publicity will be good for my new shop's image."

Ernest Beck

Cyprus hostage soldier stays put

Nicosia — A British soldier surrounded by troops at an army barracks in the British sovereign base of Dhekelia in Cyprus refused to give himself up last night, more than two days after three other soldiers he had seized at gunpoint escaped unhurt (Michael Theodorou writes).

The soldier, armed with an assault rifle and several rounds of ammunition, was holding out for a fourth night as there were reports that his parents had been flown from England to help persuade him to give himself up.

British military spokesmen would not disclose the name, rank or unit of the soldier, and they refused to comment on local press reports that the three other soldiers he had seized were women, one of them his former girlfriend. The hostages escaped after several shots were heard from within the barracks.

Migrant action

Bucharest — Romania said it would support a German plan aimed at stemming the flow of Romanian immigrants and repatriating those already in Germany. Training centres will be set up in Romania, which will provide land and buildings, while Germany will buy the equipment. (AFP)

Fishing controls

Brussels — John Gummer, the agriculture and fisheries minister, and his EC counterparts are likely to approve today a tracking system for trawlers fishing in international waters in the North Atlantic. The tracking system is just one measure being discussed to bring under control the EC's bloated fishing fleet.

Raid on mafia

Naples — Police arrested 12 alleged mafia leaders for drug trafficking and other offences in a swoop on organised crime here, police announced. Two hundred policemen were involved in the raid on several clans of the Camorra, as the Neapolitan Mafia is known, in the Spanish quarter. (AFP)

Speed challenge

Rome — The Aga Khan has bought a 200ft-long, hi-tech ship with engines of more than 50,000 horsepower. His plan, scheduled for 1993, is to take the Blue Riband away from the Hoverspeed, which set a new record for the fastest North Atlantic crossing last year.

Hoxha luxury

Tirana — Enver Hoxha, Albania's former Stalinist dictator, lived in a house with 25 refrigerators, 28 colour televisions and 19 telephone lines, the newspaper *Zeri i Popullit* reported. It published an article contradicting a letter from Hoxha's widow Nexhmije which said the family had lived a simple life. (Reuters)

Lotus 1-2-3 Realtime.

2nd July 1991. Today, Morse hosted the UK launch of Lotus 1-2-3 Realtime for Sun. (Also Lotus 1-2-3 for SPARC Systems). This allows Sun users to analyse up-to-the-minute market data as it comes in from Reuters. Telerate etc. Firmly making Sun the No.1 platform for financial customers. Call Clare for a launch pack.

MORSE 17 Sheen Lane, Mortlake SW14. 081-876 0404 (Holborn branch closed for refit until 1 July 1991)

Plea by Bush for Start progress

From SUSAN ELLICOTT
IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush expects a response in coming days to an unusual message he sent to President Gorbachev, prodding the Soviet Union to relax its position in stalling talks on a treaty to reduce long-range nuclear arms.

In a move that suggested Mr Bush was keen to hold a superpower summit this summer than he had previously suggested, the president ordered his ambassador in Moscow, Jack Matlock, to tell Mr Gorbachev in person that Washington wants the Soviet negotiating team to get moving on a weapons accord. It also reflected dismay among senior White House staff that US negotiators reported scant progress after meetings with lower-level Soviet officials in Geneva last week.

Mr Bush has made clear that he is unwilling to hold a summit without having at least an agreement in principle on strategic arms reduction (Start).

The president is also anxious to avoid emerging from a two-hour lunch meeting with Mr Gorbachev in London later this month without any visible movement on arms talks.

Officials said Mr Bush was prepared to let James Baker, the US secretary of state, meet Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the Soviet foreign minister, in Washington as early as this week if such a meeting would move the process along.

Kohl seeks West's aid to support Soviet reformers

From IAN MURRAY
IN BONN

THIS week Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, will be busy lobbying leaders of the Group of Seven most industrialised democracies on behalf of President Gorbachev.

After meeting the Soviet leader in Kiev on Friday, the chancellor promised maximum support at the G7 summit in London next week. Before that he means to soften up the other six nations. By the opening of the summit, the chancellor hopes to have won agreement to immediate associated status in the International Monetary Fund for the Soviet Union, leading to full membership within about a year. Then Kohl will argue that by seeking credits while inside the IMF, the Soviet Union will have to introduce real economic reforms.

In an interview with *Welt am Sonntag*, the chancellor said: "It would just be foolish for Western states to lean back and watch how things develop in the Soviet Union... We — not just the Germans, but all Western states — must help the reformers."

Germany, hard up because of the cost of removing communism from east Germany, cannot on its own afford the far more expensive task of bailing out the Soviet economy. Bonn's view is that aid must be co-ordinated by the IMF and the Group of 24 developed countries. The



Gorbachev: coached by the German chancellor, Kohl will argue in London that support for "Misha", as he calls the Soviet leader, "will not only benefit the Soviet Union, but the reforming states of Eastern and Central Europe as well."

Aware that Britain and America think that providing more cash for the Soviet Union will be throwing good money after bad, the chancellor "coached" Mr Gorbachev in how to plead his case when he addresses the seven after the summit. The Soviet leader has been told that he must be ready to explain in detail his reform plans and to describe frankly the progress on the new union treaty redefining the relationship between the Kremlin and the Soviet republics. Mr Gorbachev told the chancellor he would also list the specific

projects for which he is seeking private capital. They include plans to increase oil and gas production and modernise nuclear power plants.

In his special pleading for the Soviet cause, the chancellor will warn it would be dangerous to send Mr Gorbachev away empty-handed. Germany believes that since the Soviet leader is already unpopular at home he would be further undermined if he were seen not to convince his Western friends to give him substantive aid. There are fears in Bonn that without Mr Gorbachev to hold the Soviet Union together, the country could collapse into anarchy, endangering peace and stability throughout Europe.

© Moscow: Less than two weeks before a crucial meeting of the Soviet Communist party's central committee, the position of Ivan Polozkov, leader of the hardline Russian Communist party, is under threat (Mary Dejevsky writes).

Mr Polozkov has come under open attack from both reformers and conservatives. The reformers claim that he is not representative of Russian communists, citing the dismal performance of orthodox communists in the Russian presidential election. The conservatives argue that Mr Polozkov has been soft on President Gorbachev, especially now that he has renewed his alliance with Boris Yeltsin.



Doggy bag: Kenzo's 1992 spring ready-to-wear collection goes on show in Paris

Soldiers hold 60 in Sidon swoop

Sidon — Lebanese troops raided Sidon's Old Quarter bazaar and arrested about 60 people wanted for burglaries, smuggling or drug dealing. They included Lebanese, Palestinians, Syrians and Egyptians. One man was shot and wounded by soldiers as he tried to flee, police said.

For a second day, Palestine Liberation Organisation fighters handed over anti-aircraft guns, multi-barrelled rocket launchers and heavy machineguns to the army. The PLO agreed on Thursday to surrender the weapons as part of an agreement to end four days of fighting and let the army deploy in and around Sidon.

The army is storing the weapons in Sidon until the PLO decides if it wants to ship the weapons out of Lebanon or store them elsewhere in the country. The deployment at Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut, was the latest step in the government's efforts to restore sovereignty over all of Lebanon and end 16 years of sectarian strife. Earlier this year, militias in and around Beirut were disarmed. (AP)

Talks delayed

Kuwait — Kuwait and its Arab allies have postponed for a few days troubled talks on a joint force to protect the emirate from Iraq. The eight foreign ministers were due to meet tomorrow to discuss the plans. The countries are still at odds over the size, cost and composition of the Arab force. (Reuters)

Iraq executions

Mosam — Eighteen Iraqi army generals and senior officers were executed last month for plotting to overthrow President Saddam Hussein. United Nations sources said here. They said that the officers were hanged rather than shot by a firing squad. (AFP)

UN nominee

Cairo — Egypt nominated Boutros Ghali, a veteran diplomat and a prominent architect of the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, for the post of secretary-general of the United Nations when Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the present secretary-general's second five-year-term ends on December 31. (AP)

Algerian hope

Algiers — The Algerian defence minister, Khaled Nezzar, said in a television announcement that the state of siege would be lifted early if calm returned to Algeria. The state of siege was declared on June 5 after a strike called by the Islamic Salvation Front turned into violent street demonstrations. (Reuters)

Final round

Baghdad — The current round of Kurdish autonomy talks with Baghdad will be the last and will lead to an agreement, Massoud Barzani, the Kurdish Democratic Party leader, was quoted by the ruling Baath party's newspaper *al-Thawra* as saying after talks in the Kurdish administrative capital of Irbil. (Reuters)

Richter visit

London — Ian Richter, the British businessman serving a life sentence in an Iraqi jail for alleged bribery, will see his wife today for the first time in a year. Shirley Richter left Amman yesterday in a British embassy car for the border post of Trebeel where a Soviet embassy car took her on to Baghdad.

It's game, set and headline victory

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

GERMANY's sundrenched motorways were all but deserted yesterday afternoon as millions stayed home to watch their countrymen battle for the men's singles title at Wimbledon. With Steffi Graf already enthroned as queen of the All England championships, the newly united nation enjoyed a day of triumph as Michael Stich beat Boris Becker. Stich also won the honour of escorting Graf to the Wimbledon ball.

In peace-loving, modern Germany a headline like "Gotcha!" would sell no papers. But the mass circulation daily paper *Bild am Sonntag* yesterday felt able to run a banner heading reading *Spiel, Satz, Sieg Deutschland*, (game, set, victory Germany). The prospect of German world domination has worried *Spiegel*, the news magazine, which sought reassurance in its issue today from Sir Peter Ustinov. The magazine asked: "What with winning the world

soccer championship, unification, Steffi Graf and Boris Becker, shouldn't the world gradually start to feel again about the Germans?"

Sir Peter was reassuring. Germany's behaviour in the Gulf war showed that the country was not likely to lose its head, he said, adding prophetically — in the light of the way in which the final began — that the Germans were as full of self-doubt as Becker.

But *Bild* had no doubt about the scale of the German tennis *Sieg*. "Since yesterday, the sacred turf in the cathedral of the tennis Mecca has been black, red, gold." (The colours of the German flag). *Bild* says the centre court is black like the stripes on Stich's shirt, red like the blood on Becker's shoe and gold like Graf's hair.

Photograph, page 1
Leading article, page 15
Report, page 33
Stich win, page 36



Germany holds court: The *Bild am Sonntag* headline on the finals is game, set, victory Germany

Republican spirit stirs

THE Australian Republican Movement yesterday launched a campaign to convince Australians to cut constitutional ties with Britain — notably to end the Queen's "relevant" role as Head of State — and to declare the Republic of Australia on January 1, 2001.

The movement is led by Thomas Kenally, Australia's acclaimed novelist, and other prominent writers, artists, lawyers and politicians. Mr Kenally called Australians as "stunted nation" and referred to Australians as "intolerable wimps" in his attempt to break the natural stoicism that has influenced previous attempts to stir up the republican debate.

Mr Kenally said: "I think it would be foolish if we left the Commonwealth, but I think there are many benefits to be gained from Australia being a republic." Last month the ruling Labor party's centenary conference moved to hold a

The argument over whether Australia should become a republic has split the nation, Robert Cockburn writes

result, and I don't think most Australians worry about the issue."

However, the Queen's popularity in Australia is likened increasingly to the following of a faraway television soap opera. The royal family is already irrelevant for many people, especially new migrants from non-English-speaking countries, who may not discover they are about to become subjects of a Queen until they are given the translation of the oath of allegiance.

Sir James Killen, the veteran Liberal politician, said: "The British Crown is very much part of the political, parliamentary and judicial life of this country." The Australian flag still carries the Union Jack in the corner of its Southern Cross emblem. However, since the end of world war two Australia has turned more to the United States as a military and political ally and for "cultural influences".



Des Williams wrote out a cheque for an engagement ring on the spur of the moment. But that's the freedom Des Williams expects from his Abbey National High Interest Cheque Account.

ABBEY NATIONAL

The habit of a lifetime

THE TIMES MONDAY JULY 8 1991

ANC leaders get mandate to pursue Pretoria talks

From GAVIN BELL IN DURBAN

THE African National Congress has given its new leadership a provisional mandate to resume negotiations with the government, with a view to a speedy transfer of power in post-apartheid elections.

Emerging from a five-day national conference in militant mood, delegates called for demands for an elected constituent assembly and an interim government. A key resolution noted that several issues still had to be resolved, such as township violence, the release of political prisoners, and the repatriation of exiles. However, the conference called for an all-party congress as a prelude to constitutional negotiations, once these obstacles had been removed.

Nelson Mandela, elected unopposed as ANC president, said the organisation was resolved to enter negotiations with Pretoria as an equal partner. In a closing address yesterday, he said: "We have affirmed the premise that negotiation is a terrain of struggle leading to our central objective, the transfer of power to the people." He said here remained a vast difference between the perceptions of the ANC and the ruling National party of a post-apartheid society, and that it was unacceptable for Pretoria to be the sole manager of the transition period. It was therefore important to create a constituent assembly as soon as possible.

Mr Mandela appeared more credible on the issue of an interim government, saying by arrangement would have to be "broadly acceptable". Similar sentiments were expressed by Chris Hani, the chief of staff of the ANC, who said Mr Hani told supporters: "We want to discuss a interim government with the ruling party and something as not easily what is envisaged."



Hani wants discussions with other parties



Rallying support: Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, waving to the crowd at a rally held to mark the end of the ANC conference in Durban

aged by the ANC, might emerge." He also qualified a resolution to form civilian self-defence units in the townships, saying: "We need to ensure there are good command and control structures, to prevent them from degenerating into vigilantes and lynch mobs." Mr Mandela was equivocal on sanctions, insisting they should be maintained for the time being, but implicitly recognising that a phased withdrawal was inevitable. "Unless there is a great deal of flexibility and imagination, we will be left holding a shell and nothing else," he said.

Criticism of the "old guard" leadership was a prominent theme at the conference. Alfred Nzo, the outgoing general secretary, said there had been complacency, lack of leadership, no strategic approach to mass campaigns, and poor relations with community associations. Mr Mandela acknowledged criticism that there had been inadequate consultation with members, and no effective communication with minority groups - whites, Indians and Coloureds. Mr Mandela will be assisted by a younger and more representative executive committee, following elections which were conducted in a new-found democratic spirit. Almost half of the ageing leadership was replaced, and the result is a judicious blend of "old guard" exiles, former political prisoners, and younger activists. There are now more women, whites and Indians on the enlarged 90-member committee.

Mr Hani gained the highest number of votes for the 50 elected seats. He was closely followed by Thabo Mbeki, the director of foreign affairs. Winnie Mandela came 26th, the fourth most popular woman, despite controversy over her recent conviction on criminal charges.

An abiding concern is the ANC's relationship with the Communist party, particularly among union activists who mistrust its secrecy and influence. Known party members retained about half of the executive posts.

British call: Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, will appeal this week for an early start to constitutional talks in South Africa (Michael Evans writes). Mr Hurd, who is due to arrive at Johannesburg this morning on a two-day visit, will be seeing both President de Klerk and Mr Mandela.



Johan Jansson, right, and Jan-Ole Loman savouring their freedom on the aircraft taking them from Srinagar

Kashmir kidnapping victims escape

Stockholm - Two Swedish engineers kidnapped three months ago by Muslim separatists in India returned home yesterday, a day after escaping from their captors. Johan Jansson and Jan-Ole Loman said at Arlanda airport that they fled after the Kashmiri militants reported Mr Loman was injured during a gun battle with Indian security forces. "The atmosphere turned tense after this. The incident was like signing your own death certificate," Mr Loman said.

Mr Loman, aged 40, and Johan Jansson, aged 38, were kidnapped on March 31 while working on a hydroelectric project near Srinagar. They were held by the Muslim Martyrs Force, one of several guerrilla groups fighting for independence for the Muslim-dominated region from predominantly Hindu India. A senior Swedish government official announced on Saturday that diplomatic efforts had won the release of the two engineers. But the pair said they were unaware of a diplomatic breakthrough. They said they escaped by jumping out of a window as their guards slept and walked 15 miles to a police station. "I did not think we would be able to come out (of) this alive," Mr Loman told reporters on Saturday in Delhi.

African leaders hail new spirit

From REUTERS IN ABUJA, NIGERIA

WEST African leaders ended a summit in Nigeria hopeful of achieving regional solutions to the strife in Liberia, widespread political unrest and slow economic integration.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, elected chairman of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States, at the close of its summit in Nigeria, said: "A new spirit is born." Mr Diouf, a champion of multiparty politics and regional integration, said West African leaders had realised that peace and stability at home were needed to integrate their impoverished economies.

The summit in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, came at a time of great uncertainty in an area faced with civil war, political upheaval and growing poverty. The leaders were optimistic that a Liberian peace accord reached at talks in Ivory Coast last week between Liberia's interim president, Amos Sawyer, and the main rebel leader, Charles Taylor, would speedily end the 18-month-old conflict. The Abuja communiqué said the African leaders hoped "the spirit of reconciliation" emerging from the Ivory Coast talks would form the basis of a lasting solution to the conflict that has killed several thousands and spread to neighbouring Sierra Leone. A five-nation commission, headed by the leaders of Ivory Coast and Senegal, will monitor free elections due to be held in Liberia within six months.

I can't stop talking about it



As an Abbey National Instant Saver customer, Peter Melan got the money for this ring simply by calling in on his way to the jewellers. He kept the engagement a secret. Now Carol is selling just fifty of her closest friends.

Chinese lose their shirts in campdown by government

From CATHERINE SAMPTON IN BEIJING

IN FRONT of the shop, a nervous lookout is posted, his eyes darting up and down the street watching for the approach of the authorities. Meanwhile, in a cramped back room, a deal is struck. Money and a package change hands, and the buyer steps out, clutching his illegal merchandise T-shirts.

T-shirts that bear slogans describing the alienation created by two years of political oppression have become the latest victim of Communist party paranoia in Peking. Last week, their sale was banned in an internal document circulated by the commercial bureau, which condemned the slogans as "decadent". Now, sales are conducted in utmost secrecy. "I'm fed up, leave me alone," reads the most popular T-shirt. "I just want to make money." "There's no tomorrow, why not get drunk?" "Don't push me." "Life is really tough," read others.

"After all this reform and opening up, we are supposed to be grateful that life is so wonderful under socialism," one Peking resident said. "We are not supposed to be fed up about anything."

The Peking Daily newspaper joined the chorus of official condemnation this weekend, asking self-righteously of the "I'm fed up" T-shirt wearers, "How would you feel if your family and friends really did leave you alone?" It would be far better, the newspaper suggested, to wear nice T-shirts with slogans like, "I climbed Mount Taishan", or "Improve your skills and build up the motherland".

Private shops that stocked the T-shirts were raided last week by officials from the commerce bureau who confiscated stocks and fined the owners. Commerce bureau officials appeared at the factory producing the T-shirts and confiscated the illicit printing plates. Now, the bureau is interrogating shopowners about the origins of the T-shirts. "They were designed by students," said one of the worried shopowners. "They organised it all before they went on holiday so they would not be around if there were problems."

Some people have been spotted around town sporting T-shirts that do not appear to be connected with the student-produced culture T-shirts. This shirt bears an English-language slogan, adopted by the American state of New Hampshire during the Vietnam War, which is not very subtle. "Live Free or Die," it reads.

Tokyo tycoon tops list of rich

New York - A Japanese property tycoon said to be worth about \$15 billion (£9.3 billion) has edged out a compatriot for the title of the world's richest person, the American business magazine *Forbes* reports.

But America still home to more billionaires than any other country, according to the magazine. It can boast 64 billionaires with a total net worth of \$207 billion. Japan ranks second with 41 billionaires together worth more than \$126 billion; Germany comes third with 40.

Taichiro Mori, aged 87, whose Tokyo property holdings are worth about \$15 billion, beat Seibu Railway magnate Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, aged 57, who had headed the magazine's annual list for four years. But *Forbes* cautioned that Mr Tsutsumi's wealth, valued at more than \$14 billion, is held through a 40 per cent stake in the holding company Kokudo Keikaku and there is speculation that he may own the other 60 per cent. If so, he would be worth \$35 billion, making him by far the world's richest person.

The American Sam Moore Walton, founder of the Wal-Mart stores chain, and his family made the list with a \$18.5 billion fortune. So did the du Pont family with about \$10 billion, the Hearsts, the Rockefellers, the family of the late Walt Disney, the Canadian brothers Paul, Albert and Ralph Reichmann, developers of the Canary Wharf commercial property in London, and Robert Maxwell, the British publisher. (Reuters)

Teacher jailed for raping pupils

Bangkok - A Thai teacher has been jailed for 30 years after confessing to raping 36 of his pupils, aged 13 to 15, since 1987, on school premises or after luring them to his home. The court in Uthai Thani initially sentenced Banpot Chuchai to 734 years in prison but commuted the term. (AFP)

Leader detained

Islamabad - The ousted prime minister of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir, Mumtaz Rathore, has been placed under detention for a month here, federal authorities said. They refused to rule out a possible treason charge. (AFP)

Exile returns

London - Gilchrist Olympio, aged 55, son of Sylvanus Olympio, the first president of Togo who was overthrown in 1963, has returned home to the cheers of thousands of supporters. (AFP)

Jet inspections

Seattle - The US Federal Aviation Administration has ordered inspections of thrust reverse systems in Boeing 767 jets equipped with Pratt and Whitney engines and an initial report within 30 days. (AFP)

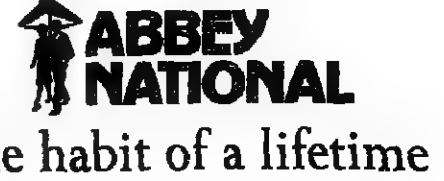
Shot in the dark

Oregon City, Oregon - Todd Rollins, a sheriff's deputy, shot himself in the leg with a pistol kept by his bedside while dreaming that someone was attacking him. (AP)

and dry

spirit

At Abbey National, we're in the habit of fitting products to people, not the other way around. That way, we can make sure your money works hard to help you buy what you think are the important things in life. So for saving, using your financial resources to live on, or simply making your money make money, use us as your bank - or just a financial friend. Come in and see us.



The habit of a lifetime

Should you reach for the cheque book or the tool box when a house needs improving? Victoria McKee reports



PTN-ers: Fleur Rossdale and Fletcher Robinson believe that it saves money to call in the professionals



DIY-ers: John Hancock and his wife Pat believe that "you get what you want and you get good quality"

Do you DIY or PTN? Do-it-yourself is a British obsession. Together with Germany, Scandinavia and the United States, we lead the world with screwdriver and spirit level. Magazines such as *Practical Householder*, *Do It Yourself* and *Home Improver* vie for shelf space in the newsagents. DIY shops are in the vanguard of the movement towards Sunday trading. (Handymen must take care, however, because the environment department warned in May that they could be fined for causing a nuisance if noisy tools are used on the Sabbath). But there is another, less visible group whose exploits are seldom chronicled, who have no magazines to encourage them and no advice columns to which they may appeal.

These are the people who PTN, or pay through the nose. DIY is anathema to them, and they are responsible for the rise of all those enterprising service companies promising to walk your dog, water your plants and handle all household repairs — for a price. Harriet Thornhill, a partner in Shortcut Services, which will do all of the above, says: "Although people are cutting back on giving parties, which we also arrange, house repairs are coming in every day. You can't avoid smashed windows and blocked drains. When we go to walk someone's dog and they find out that we hang pictures they get terribly excited."

Face to face, PTN versus DIY

Fleur Rossdale, the founder of the British Interior Design Exhibition and the Design and Decoration House, and her husband Fletcher Robinson, a stockbroker in the City, are unapologetic PTN-ers.

"When, once, water began gushing into the basement in the middle of the night I rang up an emergency plumber who told us to turn the mains tap off," Ms Rossdale says. "But neither one of us had the foggiest idea where it was, so he had to come out at four o'clock in the morning."

DIY-ers will be shaking their heads with disbelief, but PTN-ers should be nodding in empathy. "I take my pictures all to one shop to frame on the understanding that they will also come and hang them for me," Ms Rossdale says, "and I have a lovely 'gentleman builder' called Mr Brown who does everything from fixing leaky taps to making bookshelves. But I do change lightbulbs occasionally myself."

The Robinsons' Georgian town house contains curtains bought for half price (£800) at a British Interior Design Exhibition — but then they paid another £260 to have them hung and altered to fit. As someone who showcases the best of British interior design, Ms Rossdale believes that using top professionals can save money in the long run.

"Christopher Neville suggested using a heavy fabric for wallpaper in the study, which cost £400 but saved us from having to plaster the walls or having the wires fixed in."

Their "print-room" dining room was done by the Pimlico Print Room for £3,000 — "although I know you can buy the borders and get your own prints and do it really cheaply". "I think it's false economy to try to do things yourself," she says. "I can tell you a story about my mother who once did all the decorating of a house in the country by herself and my father hated it, so then she had to employ

an interior designer to re-do it." The only touches in her house she despises are those she attempted to do herself. "I chose the marble for the bath and the radiator tops myself," she says ruefully, "and I chose the wrong colour. But I was trying to save money."

As a working mother, her time is precious, she says. "And I'm not going to spend it building or repairing things. My husband works long hours and neither of us has the energy and I don't feel the least bit guilty about it."

But her husband confesses he does, which is why he makes himself scarce when repairs are in progress. "As a man, you're made to feel a wimp by the people who come to do the work, in a very subtle way," he says. "So I tend to go out. I'm hopeless with my hands and feel very helpless about it. I think it's different for a man: you feel you're somehow expected to know how to do these things. I'd like my sons to be able to, but of course I can't teach them."

John Hancock, an enthusiastic DIY-er, from Redditch, in Worcestershire, feels that his three grown sons are all fairly self-sufficient. "One works as a man-

ager for Do-It-All, despite reading philosophy at university," he says.

At the pin-neat semi-detached home Mr Hancock, a retired art teacher, shares with his wife Pat, who works in the health service, almost everything has been done by himself. He apologises for having had a re-

building extension, and for not having made the unit doors (he bought them as seconds and built the cabinets around them). And he no longer paints the outside of the house, since a fall from a ladder. But the mahogany-effect mantelpiece and shelving units to either side of the fireplace are all his own work, as is the unit to house his collection of compact discs. "The two side-units together cost about £100 in materials, the compact disc cabinet about £60," he says. "It's not necessarily cheaper doing it yourself but you get what you want and you get good quality." The drawers are all wood, and they slide smoothly.

Mr Hancock did all the electrical wiring of his extension, created a bay window and built a porch. He even moulded the decorative blocks in his garden fence. "I couldn't possibly have afforded to buy them at the time," he says.

He also designed and built the display case in the kitchen for their collection of china. The kitchen table, however, was bought from Ikea. "I couldn't have done it any cheaper. It's important to know what is worth doing and what is not — like building your own trellis."

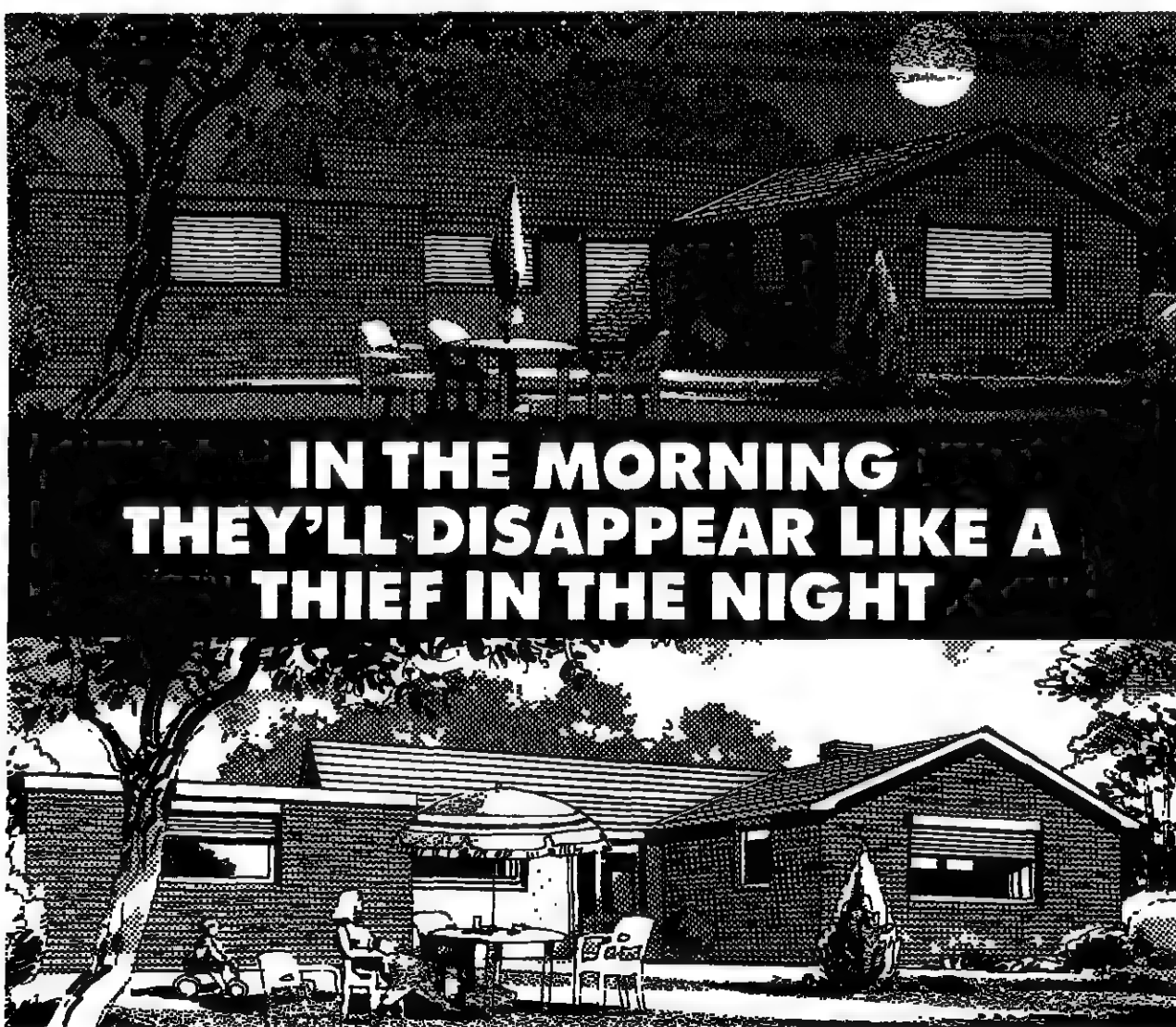
The only less-than-perfect bit of building or decorating in the house was done by professional decorators paid for by an insurance company after a fire in the kitchen. "Look at this," Mr Hancock says in disgust, showing wallpaper that barely joins and is unevenly cut and sloppily finished. "They charged us about £300, I think — and we spent less than £100 doing the whole sitting room with vinyl wallpaper

and quite expensive paint." *Practical Householder* prides itself on producing interviews with well-known figures who, like Viscount Linley, have learnt the joy of working with their hands.

"Sir Terence Conran will feature in our August issue," the editor, Martin Hitting, says. "He has written several books on the joys of doing it yourself and believes that 'you cannot be a good designer unless you know how to make the products'. He says: 'I look forward to going to my workshop in the country to make something I still make furniture — even though my shops sell it ready-made'."

"Our typical readers are ABs, who have desk jobs during the day and are looking forward to creating something with their hands at the weekend," Mr Hitting says. Like the Social and Liberal Democrat leader, Paddy Ashdown, perhaps, who was quoted in *House Beautiful* magazine this month as saying: "Most of my work is distinguishable by the fact that it's crooked and that it has my blood on it somewhere."

Mr Ashdown said yesterday: "I have the sort of Irish naivety approach to DIY, and if it's anything with finger my wife needs to do it. She's very good. (Jane trained in interior design.)" "She once bought me a spirit level in a desperate attempt to get me to make things straight — but then it turned out that the house was crooked so I gave up using it."



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MPs show their green side

Parliamentarians who wield clubs outside the Commons are celebrating 100 years of their golfing society

THE Whigs were lousy golfers, though this did not count among Gladstone's most pressing problems in 1891. The Parliamentary Golfing Society was formed that year and a match between the two sides of the House was rejected on the assumption that, as one Tory MP put it, the Gladstonians would be "as hopelessly out of it as in an Irish debate".

The society celebrates its centenary this month and still draws its membership mainly from the Conservative benches of both Houses, although Lord Whitelaw, the president since 1984, pooh-poohs the idea that an air of shire Toryism prevails.

"The society is totally bi-partisan," he says. Lord Clinton-Davis has won our annual handicap competition on several occasions. And we also now have policemen, clerks, anyone who works in the Houses of Parliament."

It was not until 1982, however, that the former Labour MP Stanley Clinton Davis won the competition and became the first socialist name on a trophy that also carries those of Arthur Balfour (1894, 1897 and 1910), Andrew Bonar Law (1907), William Whitelaw himself (1976) and Selwyn Lloyd (1950) — the only Speaker to have won.

The Prince of Wales nearly got his name on the trophy, too — not the current prince, of course, but his great-uncle, who was beaten in the 1933 final. In the semi-final the prince was drawn against the country's first female MP, Lady Astor. They played before a huge gallery at Walton Heath, Surrey, and Lady Astor, intimidated by neither rank nor file, was two holes up after nine. She lost narrowly, but it was a creditable performance that earned her increased respect in the House, even though there was a scandalous rumour that she had offered her quarter-final opponent £5 to let her through to play against the prince.



On the ball: Sir Denis Thatcher is rated a jolly good competitor

There is a story, too, that at Walton Heath, Winston Churchill offered to putt Lloyd George for the premiership. Whether this happened, and what the outcome was, is not recorded, although it is known that Lloyd-George, perhaps not surprisingly, had a "most unorthodox" golf swing.

One of the best swings possessed by a parliamentary golfer was that of William Whitelaw. It helped him to the captaincy of the Cambridge university team and, for a short time before the war, to a handicap of scratch.

Lord Whitelaw's favourite playing partners from the ranks of the Parliamentary Golfing Society include Lord Deedes, Lord Aldington and Sir Denis Thatcher. Sir Denis

does not strictly qualify for membership as "an exception was made". He is, according to Lord Whitelaw, a jolly good competitor, but even in retirement it seems his wife is likely to take up golf. "I don't think she'd ever go near a course (she could help it)," says her former mentor. Neither the prime minister, John Major, or his wife is believed to be a golfer.

Lord Aldington is famous in parliamentary golf circles for winning the annual handicap three times, on each occasion under a different name. In 1949 he won as Mr. Toby Low, in 1950 as Sir Toby Low, and in 1973 as Lord Aldington.

This is clearly a favourite statistic among society stalwarts. Lord Whitelaw drops it anxiously over tea in the Commons test room, does Andrew MacKay, MP for Berke-shire East, parliamentary private secretary to defence secretary Tom King and, not least, vice-captain of the Golfing Society. Where Lord Whitelaw sees the society as "purely recreational", Mr MacKay sees it as, on occasion, a forum for political cut and thrust or, perhaps, slice and hook. "After all," he says, " Eisenhower did summit diplomacy on the golf course and George Bush is often seen playing golf."

There are plans to play an American congressional team and a team of high parliamentarians. Who knows, the seeds of a lasting Anglo-Irish alliance might yet be sown on a golf course.

The society has a fixture against the French parliamentarians, which it has won convincingly for three years out of three. There is also an annual match against the diplomats and high commissioners. That one, naturally, is sponsored by Beefeater Gin.

BRIAN TYNER

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Lowland reels

ANXIOUS to see *Man Without Pigs* or *Triple Bogey on a Par Five Hole*? These delicacies are among the haul of celluloid netted by this year's Edinburgh Film Festival, the 45th. Special surveys include Hungarian director István Szabó, American maverick John Sayles and the legacy of the late Bill Douglas. British premieres include Derek Jarman's *Edward II* and Liza Minnelli leading the tap-dancing class in the film version of *Stepping Out*. The festival runs from August 10 to 25 (031-228 4051).

Cod piece?

UNLIKELY venue of the year: Billingsgate, erstwhile fish market recently gentrified by Richard Rogers, will be used by the Rambert Dance Company. Its charity show on September 26 will feature Alston's *Roughcut*, presumably "scaled up" for the location.

Last chance...

IAN McDiarmid's expert staging of *The Rehearsal*, which closes at the Garrick (071-379 6107) on Saturday after transferring from the Almeida, proved that Anouilh, whose reputation stood high in the Fifties, does not merit his present low standing. How about *Poor Bits* next season?

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Cinema: Only American film-makers can now afford not to involve partners from other countries, says Geoff Brown

Shooting match or shotgun wedding?

The scene is the Cannes Film Festival at 8.30 in the morning, the first press screening of the day. I arrive a little late and weary-eyed, but the film is in Russian, and called *Assassin of the Tsar*. Minutes pass. "That Russian actor looks familiar," I muse, sizing up the puffed face of a psychiatric patient who believes he shot Tsar Nicholas II. Ten minutes later, I spot his resemblance to Malcolm McDowell. Several scenes afterwards, the penny drops. It is Malcolm McDowell, dubbed into Russian.

McDowell was not the only actor at Cannes treading strange ground. Anthony Andrews could be seen far from *Brideshead* with hollow eyes and a shaved head: a British archaeologist incarcerated in a Stalinist prison camp in a gruelling drama called *Lost in Siberia*. Both films hailed from a British-based company, Spectator Entertainment International, which has arranged several Anglo-Soviet ventures. The Russians provide script, crew and most of the cast; Britain supplies a few plum actors and post-production finesse.

Co-produce or die: this is clearly becoming the motto for any filmmaker outside America's rich pastures. Escalating costs have forced producers to stir up a pan-global cocktail of banks, television stations, distributors and businesses. The purely national film has become a vanishing luxury. EC cultural initiatives and funding programmes increase the pressure for films to be poured into a European blender, while further east, the film industries of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, struggling to find their feet away from communist state control, beg for partners from the capitalist West.

The finances can get hideously complicated. Peter Greenaway's forthcoming *Prospero's Books*, which officially sails under an Anglo-French flag, was funded through 25 separate deals across the globe. Chen Kaige's latest film,



Fortunate exception: Malcolm McDowell (right) in *Assassin of the Tsar*. He is one of the few Western actors so far to have starred in a worthwhile international co-production

Life on a String, shot with a Chinese cast and crew, drew upon Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Channel 4, while its production company began life in Brazil, shifted to London and ended in Berlin.

Should we deplore these cinematic Towers of Babel? The immediate joys of international co-productions are easily paraded: actors of all countries adrift in no-man's-land, stories twisted out of shape by financiers' demands for their pet stars or locations. Every six months or so some Euro-nightmare creeps into Britain for the briefest of runs. Last year brought *Mr Frost*, featuring Alan Bates, Kathy Baker and assorted French players, mired in a satanic tale lacking any cultural identity. *Wings of Fame* — Dutch, by a Czech emigré direc-

tor — had Peter O'Toole drowning in whimsy of vaguely Central European extraction. McDowell — slotted so neatly into *Assassin of the Tsar*, an intriguing psycho-drama from the director Karen Chakhnazarov — was lucky. There are subtler, more insidious vices. The Euro-blender can easily reduce individual ingredients to a grey, homogeneous pulp. Smart post-production packaging may ease the film's progress with world distributors, but runs the risk of sapping the film's resonance. Take Chen Kaige's *Life on a String*, steeped in Chinese folk music and legend. The hero is an old, blind musician whose sight might return once he breaks the 1,000th string on his saxian, a traditional, long-necked Chinese banjo. But whenever the chap sings, out booms the young voice of some Chinese version of a Las Vegas crooner. At

such points, the film's spell snaps, even if the string does not. Some directors transport their world wherever they go. If Peter Greenaway shot an Austrian-Greek co-production in Timbuktu, we would still, I fancy, be wading through word lists and games of sex and death. Other directors are more vulnerable to uprooting and re-planting, particularly those from Eastern Europe who earned their spurs with closely observed studies of local conditions that nevertheless struck a chord abroad. Hungary's István Szabó has been hurtled into the Euro-blender, under David Putnam's aegis. But with their *Meeting Venus*, due to compete at the Venice Film Festival in September, it is finally possible to appreciate the potential of a multi-national, European film. The language babble that ruins so many other ventures is cannily built into

the material: *Meeting Venus* draws on Szabó's own experiences as a visiting opera producer, trying to mount *Tannhäuser* in Paris with a multi-lingual company. Casting adds to the linguistic tangle. An American (Glenn Close) plays the heroine, a Swedish diva: the director of *Opera Europa*, while Niels Arstrup (French, of Danish parentage) fills Szabó's shoes as the conductor on the barricades. Yet the faces and voices match the characters: if the film suffers dramatic flaws, the fault lies elsewhere, in the script's marshalling of incidents and the distancing effect of Szabó's style. For Putnam, *Meeting Venus* was to be the film to test his belief

in the European future of cinema. Diverse audience reactions, however, are prompting him to query his initial position. In mainland Europe, reaction to preview screenings borders on the ecstatic; the British response has been markedly mixed. One reason, Putnam suspects, may be our current isolation from the European experience. Our financial ties lie more and more with Europe; but our language and popular culture, Putnam believes, pull us ever closer to America. "The English Channel," he pondered last week, "is far wider than I ever supposed." But no matter what the channel's width, international co-production is now a fact of life. *Meeting Venus* demonstrates one way of avoiding pitfalls and building, creatively upon practical necessities. For the sake of our beleaguered film industry, we must find others.

John Higgins (in the Opera House) and Richard Morrison (in the Piazza) review *Tosca*, with Plácido Domingo and Maria Ewing

Everyone a winner in the . . .

There was a sense of occasion when Plácido Domingo first came to Covent Garden, 20 years ago. And there was a sense of occasion when he returned on Saturday. The role, then as now was Cavaradossi, the one he often chose then for house debuts and the one he has since sung more often than any other on stage, although perhaps one day Otello might overtake it. Since that opening night he has been exceptionally loyal to the Royal Opera and scarcely a season has passed without a Domingo visit: anybody grumbling that in 1991 he is restricting himself to three "closed" *Toscas*, and next Sunday's Kenwood performance, would do well to remember that.

The Domingo debut was no early spot by Covent Garden. The reputation was firm in America and Germany, the first major recordings were already appearing and ten years had passed since his very first Cavaradossi. Two decades on, the voice and the presence are utterly undimmed. Domingo's reputation remains a man passionate in his every involvement, whether it be painting, politics or love.

The burnished tenor still flows easily over "Recondita armonia", with a triumphant flourish on the final note, and there is equal triumph in the Act II "Vittorias" when news comes through of victory at Marengo. Act III has now changed a little. Cavaradossi staggers onto the battlements of the Castel Sant'Angelo making it clear that the hours with Scarpia's torturers have been ugly, and "E lucevan le stelle" is no lyrical dream of lost love but an angry aria of a man facing death. Only with *Tosca's* arrival and "O dolci mani" does sweetness return. Maria Ewing's first London *Tosca* is characteristically individual and impetuous. She takes considerable risks, includ-



Hungry passion: Cavaradossi (Plácido Domingo) and Tosca (Maria Ewing)

ding a long, long pause at the end when *Tosca* seems to have an internal debate on whether suicide from the parapet is the right course. Earlier in front of Cavaradossi and the Madonna she is pouting, provocative and saucy. With Scarpia she becomes a tigress, stabbing him from front and back and ready with a little strangulation if needs be. Vocally too there is unpredictability, with some words and vocal line going askew (especially in the last act) but a "Vissi d'arte" which captures the very essence of that aria as one of religious reproach.

Throughout this is a highly tactile performance from both Ewing and Domingo, turning Cavaradossi and *Tosca* into a pair of handsome beasts hungry for one another. By their side Justino Diaz's Scarpia is quite splendidly human, thoroughly professional but with a touch of spark. Diaz has been singing almost as long as Domingo and the centre of the voice remains rich, but with memories of Ramey's Scarpia less than two months old the odds are stacked against him. John Cox has rehearsed the production with care and made sure that this is not just

a celebrity evening. The lighting seemed turned up a bit — bright stars for Act III, bright fire for Scarpia — presumably to help transmission into the piazza. Michel Plasson in the pit was unrecognisable as the man who had stumbled through the earlier revival of the season. This time round there was a firm grip on everything and the "noisy" *Tosca*, as these performances have been dubbed, is in every way a dish fit to be set before a queen, as it will be tonight when the Queen Mother attends.

JOHN HIGGINS

Better to rehearse hopefully than perform without understanding

Soviet director Lev Dodin, bringing two Maly Theatre productions to London from Leningrad, talks to Matt Wolf

Lev Dodin is still going strong, though it is well past midnight. Seated in the lobby of his hotel, the 47-year-old artistic director of Leningrad's Maly Theatre shows scant trace of weariness at the negotiations which have been filling his days in London. As if the logistics of arranging for two Maly productions to be seen at this year's London International Festival of Theatre were not enough, Dodin is also nursing a bad back. These difficulties melt away the minute he talks about his art.

"I have been waiting for this moment the whole of my life," Dodin says of the belated London premiere of *Brothers and Sisters*, his epic dramatisation of Fyodor Abramov's trilogy of novels set during the 1940s. This production, to be seen alongside a new work entitled *Gaudeamus*, has been staged in New York, Paris, San Diego and Glasgow, but Dodin feels there is life yet in a seven-hour saga of how Stalin ate the country's soul. "Any meeting with a foreign audience is a test for the universality of the production, and this is what we always look for. This is the basis of our theatre; the company of the present-day Maly is the cast of *Brothers and Sisters*."

That cast numbers around 40 people, and its *Nicholas Nickleby*-like scope may surprise those who associate the Maly with the relatively intimate *Stars in the Morning Sky*, seen at Riverside Studios in 1988 and subsequently Anglicised for a separate fringe production earlier this year. But Dodin feels that all three plays — including *Gaudeamus* — constitute a historical tapestry of the last half-century in which differing scales of production nonetheless convey similar passions.

"Each of these productions shows man at the centre with his sorrows and his joys. This is what theatre is for," he says, appraising the Maly not only as "the main theatre in Leningrad but, possibly, in the world." "The aim is to analyse history, to tell what is happening. Without understanding past times, we can't understand the present. Our work is about the continuity between past, present and future."

That past in *Brothers and Sisters* involves a village in northern Russia where the townspeople inhabit a collec-

tive farm, or "kolkhoz". No strangers to brutality, the villagers take unexpected joy in goods such as a loaf of bread and find compassion in a spirit which, the play makes clear, the worst excesses of the Soviet state cannot quash. *Gaudeamus*, based on a 1989 novella about new army recruits, is a critical analysis of contemporary corruption. Dodin sees it more as improvisation than adaptation, acted by a cast of 19, most of them students.

Dodin was born in Siberia, the son of a geologist father and paediatrician mother. His parents travelled, and so did he, taking up a post at the Theatre Institute in Leningrad, where he was teaching when the offer came in 1983 to head the Maly. Since then, the company has kept up to ten productions in repertoire simultaneously, including Anglo-American works. In the repertoire this past spring, as Dodin points out, were stagings of *Lord of the Flies* and *Look Back in Anger*, plus *The Rose Tattoo*. The Maly's rehearsal process is either luxurious or dotty, depending on one's perspective. Preparations last from several months to several years. It is this attitude towards time that makes Dodin reluctant to accept directing offers in the West.

"The most important thing in the theatre is the process, and so far that's possible only in my own theatre. I would be interested in this kind of work [with foreigners] if I could collect a number of people inspired by some unusual idea, and as if I could work with them as long as I needed."

Not that Dodin seems enamoured of British theatre. While he enjoyed the English National Opera's *Don Giovanni*, "a sympathetic piece, particularly in the first act", his impressions of most British and American theatre are severely expressed. "I can't stand it; it's utterly uninteresting for me. I sometimes think with horror that there could one day be circumstances that would make me work in the same way." "Unfortunately, theatre is always being commercialised or socialised," says Dodin. "In Russia, it's part of the social life not because there's a wish to do that but because there's no other instrument in socie-



New to London: a scene from *Brothers and Sisters*

ty, and it becomes more crude because of this." What then of theatre's future? "I would say theatre is a very serious occupation, though it is organised in such a way that everything prevents it from being serious. Theatre responds to its own banality, to the superficial understanding of the needs of the spectator. People want spiritual

shock but they don't know it. But when they find it, they are very grateful; this spiritual shock discovers the spiritual life in their own selves. As Stanislavsky said, the theatre must always stay alert."

● *Gaudeamus* is at the Lyric Hammersmith, London, 11/6 (051-541 2311) from Thursday to July 16. *Brothers and Sisters* is there from July 18 to 21.

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... great Covent Garden relay

Meanwhile, out on the Covent Garden Piazza, the Big Screen was up and pumping out the decibels, the evening had a Roman warmth, and a crowd of thousands enjoyed the free simultaneous relay of *Tosca*. This was an opera audience resembling no other in Britain — no, not even at the much vaunted "populist" Earls Court *Tosca*, where (at upwards of £25 a ticket) suits and perms still predominated. The piazza audience was mainly a young, shorts-and-trainers, lager-clutching *mélée*, many drawn from the surrounding cafes and pubs by the devastatingly amplified top Cs, ricocheting ferociously

off the London Transport Museum. And as 10pm passed and the West End split out its theatre-goers, so this huge crowd grew. By the time Domingo launched into "E lucevan le stelle", the road from the Theatre Royal was packed with people: after *Miss Saigon*, they were probably glad of the music.

Few of the normal opera-house inhibitions operated here. People ate, drank, cracked jokes, canoodled and whooped their enthusiasm (for the opera, I mean). "Give us an action re-play," shouted one girl after Domingo's first aria. This extraneous noise obviously did little for Puccini's subtler woodwind, writing

But opera is about big tunes, love, death and jealousy — and all that was adequately conveyed. Moreover, even purists mellow into tolerance if they are watching the performance for nothing.

The Big Screen made a famously soggy debut in 1987. In recent seasons it has been silenced, apparently by the Royal Opera's fear of contravening the Noise Abatement Act — which always seemed a bizarre legal weapon to wield against Puccini. This time, however, the Royal Opera had to choose between a public relations disaster (tickets for Domingo's performances did not go on sale in the normal way) and bending the law. It

chose correctly; for once, the Opera House made a mark on ordinary lives. The Big Screen is up again on Thursday.

As for the law-breaking, the only time I saw the police in action was when a young lady of rather heavy build attempted to clamber on to a telephone kiosk for a better view. Since the kiosk was one of BT's flimsy new models, and seemed likely to crumple under her (probably during "Vissi d'arte"), the constable was surely right to wag an admonishing finger. Now tell me where you sit inside the Opera House to see a side-show like that.

RICHARD MORRISON



The stalinist legacy of Huey Long, left, hangs heavily on Louisiana's race for governor, reports Peter Stothard

George Bush will come to Louisiana this summer, and he will campaign against his Republican party's candidate for the state governorship. Another candidate, the front-runner in the election, has twice been indicted for fraud and bribery, is notorious for cruising campuses in pursuit of young women, and has said famously that "only a dead girl or a live boy in my bed" will deny him victory. The Louisiana governorship election, long famous for insanity, insolvency and sex, is bidding to outdo itself this year, and all adding to the black comedy, before the wide eyes of a group of Romanians, Poles and Russians invited to

see real American democracy at work.

Louisiana is a despot's paradise. Under a system of concentrated power that should be familiar to the East Europeans, the governor can control thousands of jobs, many of them superfluous except to the holder. The state legislature still struggles for checks on the governor's power that other states won long ago.

Hanging outside the governor's office are his predecessor's portraits, each resembling either a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. The French way of absolutism, inculcated in the 18th century, was pushed to its high point by the man whose statue stands outside the window, Huey P. Long, whose

"share the wealth" slogans were only slightly less hollow than those of his contemporary, Stalin.

More than 50 years after his assassination, "Huey" is still the most influential politician in the miniature Empire State Building he created. The great debate in Louisiana is whether one of America's most backward states would have become modernised had it not been for the centralisation and patronage by which Huey took tax money from the oil companies, kept some for himself and his family, and handed the rest to the poor.

The debate is real because, with only modest refinements, the same system is in place today, and economic progress appears to

have stopped. Personal local taxes are light; those on business are heavy. The middle class, paying little for its state government, has had little cause to join the national rebellions against the cost of welfare. Politicians talk about fundamental change — but so far Poland is probably doing better.

Three years ago Buddy Roemer, a conservative Democrat, became a symbol of reform when he won the election and offered to make Louisiana a normal member of the United States. To the delight of Mr Bush, the next governor even became a Republican. Last week, as he signed a bill to make state taxes more acceptable to business, he still looked like a reformer prince, standing out alongside

legislative barons whose suits and swept-back hair paid fashion homage to the Thirties. This prince, however, has disappointed. Yes, he has been honest; yes, he has given more clout to the legislature, but he has shown himself wilful without inspiring proper fear. Louisianans are hankering after a "bigger man".

In this curious atmosphere of resentment, the tide is running for Edwin Edwards, a three-times former governor. To many this has come as a shock. Governor Edwards's attempts to apply the ethics of Huey Long in the Watergate era (and Sixties sexual standards in the era of Gary Hart) seemed to have ended his career.

He is now promoting the generous policies of the oil-rich past for a state that no longer has the riches successfully so to those poor who believe he can magically make "les bons temps ruler" again.

Governor Roemer does, however, have a wild card — abortion rights. Clyde Holloway, the slow-talking Republican congressman Bush has rejected, wants to make abortion virtually impossible in the state. The governor, who in the early Eighties was an anti-abortion stalwart, last month vetoed the latest Louisiana bill as too restrictive. Having then suffered the humiliation of having his veto overturned, he is in the peculiar role of being the pro-choice hero.

Will women rise up for abortion rights and help the prince beat the barons? What happens when modern democracies keep one foot in the dark ages? Answers, in Romanism or Russian or otherwise, before polling day on October 19.

Ronald Butt

John Major is right to lambast Labour's education policy, but he must go further

Last week, John Major led the pre-election Tory attack straight towards the enemy's camp, challenging the fundamental principles of educational ideology promoted by Labour since the Fifties. It was not a foray without risk. Education is a topic on which, as opinion polls show, the public regards Labour as more trustworthy than the Tories. Inevitably, the party in power is blamed for what is wrong with so important a public service, from the shoddy school buildings and inadequate books and equipment to bad teaching. Moreover, an endless chorus from the educational left fixes the blame firmly on the lack of resources.

But the cause of what is wrong lies much deeper in the educational culture, and it is this that Mr Major seems determined to change. Recognising that more children are doing better at GCSE only because standards have been lowered, he wants to restore the objective testing that has only recently been lost through Tory capitulation to the educationists' pressure. He would also defend A-level standards, make the testing of children's attainment easier and simpler, and encourage many more city technology colleges and grant-maintained schools free of local authority control. His speech was a declaration against the left's "mania for equality", which damages both the brightest children and the less able ones, who far too often leave school with no education worthy of the name.

Labour's response was instant and predictable. Jack Straw, the education spokesman, condemned the emphasis on opt-out schools and technology colleges as creating a two-tier system. Neil Kinnock accused Mr Major of wanting to create new kinds of privilege. Though Labour has now formally joined the Tories in talking about "standards" the party is still blown by the egalitarian wind that has undermined British education for 30 years.

That all should go to the same school was the first principle of Labour politicians and the left-inclined educational establishment, from the teacher training colleges to the education administrators in local authorities and Whitehall. Hence the giant comprehensive schools which, especially in deprived inner-city

areas, robbed the more able children of the chance of the grammar-school route to higher education and failed to give a good basic training to the less able. Hence, too, mixed-ability teaching which allows no division between children of different abilities, and child-centred teaching which diminishes the importance of instruction in favour of the "discovery" of knowledge.

Mr Straw is now converted to "standards". But his idea of attaining them is to propose an Education Standards Council, a vast quango dominated by the very people who already control teacher-training colleges, the local education authorities and the like. The prevailing creed will still be egalitarian. Real equality of opportunity according to needs and ability will be replaced by an empty theory.

What otherwise is the point of Labour's commitment "to have four out of five 16 to 18 year-olds with at least the equivalent of five GCSEs at grades A-C within five years"? How can it be done without lower standards? This applies, too, to the commitment that in ten years half the 16 to 19 group should have at least one A-level. Would Mr Straw denounce destructive mixed-ability teaching? Will he renounce the use of education for social engineering rather than for its own sake?

Labour, alas, would give the old ideas a new lease of power. Yet the subjection of education to social engineering is not what most parents want. They ask only that their children be properly taught. Labour's electoral advantage with education arises only because the Tories were saddled with the consequences of the ideas which Labour promoted.

Mr Major's approach, not Labour's, has potentially the greater appeal. But he must show he can achieve what is needed. Even a big increase in city technology colleges and opt-out schools is not enough. Britain needs not only an efficient system of "academic" schools, but also high-quality technical schools available to all. The lack of these in the days of the "secondary moderns" undermined the system of the old 1944 Act and provided the excuse for "comprehensive-isation". The Tories must not make that mistake again.

Bitch, bitch and bitch again

If the Office of Fair Trading wants us to complain more, we must do our national duty, writes Bernard Levin



Just think of it, more than 130 complaints a minute, day in, day out, and a fig for the Sunday shopping laws; wonderful, endless complaining, not just about second-hand cars, but about all the areas Sir Gordon lists in which, he insists, the country's shoppers are fulfilling only one per cent of their duty to scream the place down.

Clothing, home maintenance, upholstered furniture, double glazing, hardware and cleaning, carpets, footwear (shoes, they used to be called), sports goods, toys (come on, children, do your national duty — break your drum to find out what makes the noise and then complain to Sir Gordon that it has fallen silent), jewellery, hire and credit — all these opportunities lie open before you. Come, line up before Sir Gordon, and on a count of three begin, in unison, "Let's bitch, bitch, bitch, bitch the whole day long".

Now it is not to be supposed that Sir Gordon wants us to

complain more because he likes the bitching refrain, nor — surely because he could then expand his office. No, he explains his motive clearly and honestly; his worry is that the British feel that complaining in public is a sign of bad breeding. Eliminate this shameful attitude, and we could turn our wretched 700,000 annual complaints into a splendid 70 million.

Mind you, he does see encouraging signs that we are shedding our civility; the hire and purchase of television and radio sets and other electrical goods have attracted an increase in complaints of no less than 20 per cent on the year, while credit business records a magnificent 45 per cent increase. Nevertheless, he is plainly disappointed in us; so much so, indeed, that he wants his powers extended by parliament to cover areas that at present are thought (by him, at any rate)

insufficiently wicked to fall into the criminal or civil law. If asked why parliament should oblige him, he would doubtless reply that stern measures are required, over a long period, before the people of Britain can be persuaded to spend their time complaining about something, or better still everything.

But why stop at bitching? A mere 3,000 miles away there is a precedent of enormous significance; in the United States the people have long since given up complaining in favour of litigation. Here, if a packet of prawn-flavoured crisps turn out to include three mushroom-flavoured ones, we are inclined to shrug; if Sir Gordon has his way we would stamp and scream for hours on end; but over there they instantly summon lawyers (Sir Gordon is a lawyer by profession — "nuff said") and demand from the crisp-manufacturer damages of at least \$460 million. (It is true that the case usually takes, adding up

all its stages, 140 years, but since American juries rarely give less than \$9 billion in damages, the descendants of the unfortunate figure who was so outraged at getting mushrooms when he ordered prawns will revel in the outcome — or at least they will do so until the lawyers' bill arrives.)

There are glorious horizons before us, provided that Sir Gordon keeps his nerve. If his dream of 70 million complaints is to come true in its finest form we must organise society to ensure that every man, woman and child (babies under three by proxy) has a complaint outstanding throughout the complaining-year. That will, as you can see, leave 15 million complaints unmade; the obvious solution, of course, is to urge the people to greater heights, by, say, giving some kind of prize for the citizen who makes the greatest fuss in the greatest number of varieties; alternatively, we could relax the immigration rules to the extent of putting hopeful immigrants under an obligation to complain to Sir Gordon about something (or anything) if their temporary residents permits are to be changed for permanent ones.

Another promising way of bumping up the total would be to extend Sir Gordon's powers in yet another direction. At present, neighbours who fall out (over-hanging trees, barking dogs, loud music, foul-mouthed lodgers, drunken parties — the list is endless, or it could be if Sir Gordon put his mind to it) have no recourse other than to grin and bear it, or go to law. "Fair trading" were to be extended to the wholly private sector we could break the 70 million barrier in no time, and set our sights at the 100 million mark, at the trifling cost of setting half the population against the other half.

When will we British learn to go about all day and much of the night in a filthy temper? When will we understand that if we have a mild grievance we should at once blow it up into a giant feud, if possible breaking half a dozen lifelong friendships in the course of doing so? When will we understand that complaining, if done with sufficient unpleasantness, could make everybody unhappy for ever?

When Sir Gordon gets his way, I suppose. There is a quicker way, of course, which is to close down the Office of Fair Trading. But — oh, my word — wouldn't he complain!

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

How was it for you? For us in the Peak District, Saturday morning's electrical storm was spectacular. At 9.19 precisely the lightning struck a power line. A blinding flash, a bang more the crack of a whip than the usual cottonwool rumble, and a shower of sparks streamed like a Roman candle from the transformer on the pole nearby.

Power was cut. My kitchen clock froze. In a field on the opposite hillside, a solitary white horse galloped crazily towards the skyline. Mrs Yeomans's dog tore off and is still missing. I'm afraid we were all still in bed. The better part of a dozen guests were staying installed in various bedrooms or on sofas downstairs. All of us had independently rushed to the windows to watch. The sound of the really big crack shattered into echoes, ricocheting around the hills, and died.

In the silence that followed, each of us looked from side to side and saw all the others. The front of the house had heads poking out of every window, like the elaborately staged denouement of a bedroom farce.

Except I was wrong to say all the others. In a head count of the visible heads, two (unmarried) were missing. The storm had occurred for them during a denouement of a more intimate kind. We heard about it over breakfast soon afterwards. Apparently it was at a highly personal moment that the lightning struck.

Put yourself in their place. It would be hard, would it not, to

avoid the suspicion that the thunderbolt had been intended as a signal of divine disapproval, a personal message, just for you: a celestial thundergram. Of course you would brush the suspicion aside as mere superstition, and yet...

A certain unease would linger. I mean, could it have been complete coincidence? Though we know in our heads that there are thousands of thunderclaps and that millions of people hear them, in our hearts might lurk the feeling that this particular one, coming at the instant it did, was meant for us.

Though it is beyond my powers to calculate this, many millions must have witnessed one or more sensational lightning strikes this Saturday. The moment will have come in an extraordinary variety of personal circumstances.

By the law of averages alone, we may assume a proportion of these lightning strikes will have been in some way pointed or meaningful for those concerned. Someone, perhaps, may have been caught, pen in hand, starting a love letter, a farewell note or an angry diatribe. Another may have been glancing just on the instant at a photograph of someone significant in their lives; yet another may have been poised to strike a relative from their will.

Only a tiny proportion I saw, but a tiny proportion of many millions is still a cathedral-full of people. When I lived in Kingston, Jamaica, news came to us of an evangelist preacher in the inland hill country who was

standing on a box in the open air, leading a crowd of converts in prayer. The prayer was an impassioned plea to the Almighty to forgive them their sins, some of which he had been listing.

At the climax of this plea, the preacher lifted his arms to the heavens, shouted "Salvation! Halloo!" and a bolt of lightning struck him off his box, dead. The congregation fled in panic.

We may laugh, but had we been present it would have been difficult to see the occurrence as being without significance. Perhaps every big electrical storm creates at least a handful of individuals with a lifetime conviction that there is a supernatural force eyeing their every move. Each thunder, so to speak, leaves behind a little crop of missionaries. If so, it is a pity that thunderbolts are far the most dramatic special effects of which the weather is capable, and that we link thunderbolts with celestial disapproval.

We begin to associate the heavens with censorship only always the sick and the carrot. Yet we are capable of virtue, too, so could not there be an equally dramatic sign from the sky which (in that coincided with a good deed) the doer could take to indicate approval? A loud harmonious bong produced by sunspots, or something?

Such a sign might cheer up that couple staying at my house. Apparently the thunderclap produced a moment of profound moral shock. "Oh God," she said, "I'm a Catholic."

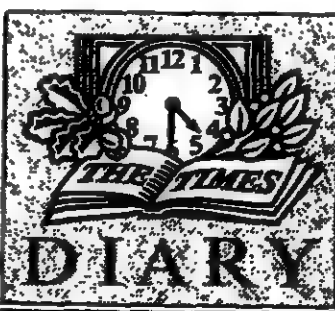
Owen for Cambridge?

When Dr David Owen visited Selwyn College in Cambridge yesterday to address the Tory Reform Group on the social market, he may have been contemplating the advantages of a more permanent stay among the dreaming spires. The former foreign secretary's name is being linked with the post of master of Sidney Sussex College, his alma mater.

The job becomes vacant next July, a convenient moment if, as many expect, the general election is in June. Owen has not formally declared whether he intends to fight the election, but few in his Plymouth constituency expect him to do so. Owen himself declines to discuss the possibility.

"We never comment on rumours and speculation," says his office. Owen has all the right qualifications for Sidney Sussex. As foreign secretary, he was made an honorary fellow of the college, and his medical training would also fit the college tradition: both Donald Northcote, the incumbent and master since 1976, and his predecessor had scientific backgrounds. Since the demise of the SDP, Owen's name has been linked with many senior jobs. Last winter it was rumoured that he might go to the United Nations as high commissioner for refugees — speculation that began, it now emerges, after a personal approach from Douglas Hurd. The foreign secretary presumably thought the doctor's experience as Britain's best known political refugee would stand him in good stead.

Owen turned down Hurd's suggestion, but may find it harder to resist the idea of life in the quiet pastures of academia where Lord Jenkins and Shirley Williams, his former Gang of Four colleagues, already safely graze.



John Major will play host to President Gorbachev on his visit to London for the G7 meeting next week by taking him to the opera. And what could be more fitting for the Soviet leader than a visit to the Royal Opera's production of Rossini's La Cenerentola, otherwise known as Cinderella (yes, Mikhail, you too can go to the economic summit)? But, anxious to get Gorbachev safely home before the summer-leave hour, the two leaders will leave after the first act for another engagement.

Put out more flags

The fledgling Slovenian government yesterday dispatched its first minister to Britain. Nevenkar Cressnar, the 29-year-old assistant foreign minister, has been sent to fly the Slovenian flag at a one-day conference today under the auspices of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Her task is simple: to encourage European recognition of an independent Slovenia. "It is important to be here to explain why Slovenia wants independence," she says. "We need the support of the international community." In fact, the visit was planned long before Slovenia's declaration of independence, but Cressnar, originally to attend as a representative of Yugoslavia, was not going to miss such an opportunity. Equally unscripted, her three-day stop in London coincided

with a demonstration yesterday in Trafalgar Square for Slovenian independence. Unaware of the demo until informed by this diary, Cressnar cut short her interview to attend. Who were we to object?

Still life with gallery

The Queen's visit to the National Gallery to open the Sainsbury wing tomorrow will be a rare event. Although the gallery houses more than 100 pictures from her own collection, the opening will be only the third occasion on which the Queen has made the short trip down Pall Mall to the gallery in Trafalgar



Square. Her last visit was to open the northern extension in 1975, 13 years after her only other recorded visit in 1962.

"We are the only great European national collection not to be based on a royal one," says the gallery. But it insists there is no lack of regal interest, pointing to "literally hundreds" of visits by the Prince of Wales, who is a trustee. Yet his interest merely serves to emphasise how unusual it will be to have a monarch with such a passionate interest in the arts, for even the Queen's infrequent visits are plentiful in comparison with those of her predecessors. Queen Victoria made a single visit in

1838 and George V visited with Queen Mary on Palm Sunday in 1934.

And the rest? Perhaps they secretly agreed with the views of Constable, who wrote: "Should there ever be a national gallery it will be the end of art in England."

Going to bed with a good book is now to take on a whole new meaning in Bedford, Warwickshire. With the Home Office dropping its 1949 ban on condom vending machines in public places, the district council is planning to install them in its public libraries.

Off with his head

With exquisite timing Simon Hughes, the Liberal Democrat MP who last week introduced a bill that would make the Queen pay income tax, is off to Buckingham Palace to meet his sovereign. He will be one of a handful of MPs among the guests at a garden party on Thursday.

Such invitations are a perk of the job and there is no question of someone at Buckingham Palace employing a mischievous sense of humour. The invitation to Hughes was issued months ago, and timing is pure coincidence.

Hughes, who has never met the Queen, says he hopes for "an informal chat". And does he plan to discuss the contents of his notorious constitutional reform bill? "Only if she raises the subject first," he says diplomatically.

Anne and Michael Heseltine have recently been giving selected journalists a rare guided tour of their Thornbury home. But was it wise to allow the young reporter from Harpers & Queen to use the downstairs loo? She will indiscreetly reveal in the magazine's August issue that it contains a lavatory-paper holder bearing the face of, yes, Mrs Thatcher.



FOOLING ALL THE PEOPLE

The seizure of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International's worldwide assets last Friday was a technically brilliant piece of coordination by the Bank of England. Murmurs from Washington that the Old Lady moved with alacrity should be as sceptically received as the all-perceiving hindsight of Labour spokesmen. The American authorities discovered last year that BCCI had used deception to buy a Washington-based bank in defiance of a prohibition by the Securities Exchange Commission, yet did not close down its US operations. Britain, alone of the 69 countries in which BCCI operated, uncovered evidence of serious fraud and moved to close it down.

None of this is of any comfort to tens of thousands of depositors, including many small entrepreneurs in this country. The Bank of England now says that BCCI's senior executives have been falsifying accounts to conceal their losses for several years. The monetary authorities in Luxembourg, BCCI's legal home base, say that these losses were so heavy that BCCI would probably have folded this week. If this was the best that could be done to protect investors, the best is not good enough.

Ever since its founding in 1972, BCCI has been a snafu for auditors, so secretive that until last year even the names of its ultimate shareholders were closely guarded secrets. The inaccessibility of its books led the Bank of America to shed its 30 per cent holding in 1980. BCCI's operations were deliberately fragmented, making it almost impossible for any one country's regulators to get a true picture. Its management was able to mislead Price Waterhouse, one of the world's most rigorous auditors, for years.

The mystery is how BCCI, which has been little trusted by the banking fraternity, could have been given such ample room to grow. In particular, the Bank of England needs to explain why it allowed BCCI to retain its legal home in Luxembourg yet conduct most of its treasury and lending business in the City and run a retail banking service in Britain. The standard answer is that as a

leading financial centre, Britain must allow banks incorporated elsewhere to open branches for money-market operations. But in 1978, BCCI itself told the Bank of England that it wanted far more than such standard facilities, asking for 200 branches.

The Bank refused unless BCCI brought in substantial capital and agreed to be incorporated in London. BCCI refused. Yet instead of limiting BCCI to one or two branches, the Bank unwisely allowed it a ceiling of 45. By last week, the number was down from an earlier 43 to 25, but that was due solely to BCCI's spiralling financial difficulties, not to regulatory discipline.

The 1987 Banking Act enables the Bank of England to move against a non-incorporated bank if satisfied that its capital is inadequate, its owners are not "fit and proper" to run a bank, or if it fails to supply documents. It does not allow the Bank to regulate its operations outside the UK, or subpoena documents from abroad. The authorities in the bank's "home" country remain responsible for policing its worldwide operations.

Even after convictions of BCCI officials here and in America for laundering drugs money, and despite knowledge of serious BCCI losses on international markets in the 1980s, the Bank had to wait for evidence of fraud. Its powers were clearly inadequate to catch in good time so slippery an eel.

The case thus raises important questions of principle, above all in the context of the European Community's single financial market. From January 1993, the EC banking directive will allow a bank incorporated in any member of the EC to operate in London. Rules and standards of regulation differ widely in the EC. The Luxembourg monetary authorities, BCCI's "home" base, evidently had no idea what BCCI was up to. Luxembourg does not serve as lender of last resort. Before 1993, the Bank of England should insist on compatible rules and full sharing of intelligence between the 12. A European financial centre is worth only as much as its reputation. To that, BCCI has dealt a potentially damaging blow.

WINDS OF DURBAN

When Douglas Hurd arrives in South Africa today, he will find the map of black politics greatly altered. At its first national congress for decades in Durban, the African National Congress did not turn itself into a democratic party. It still proclaims itself a "liberation movement". But the propulsion into the leadership of younger, more pragmatic who had made their way up through the United Democratic Front means the beginning of the end for the doctrinaire exiles who have run the ANC for a generation. With the emergence of the miners' leader Cyril Ramaphosa as secretary-general, a challenge to the ANC's hardliners could come soon.

The militant wing of the ANC, which includes the South African Communist Party, remains powerful. About half of the seats on the 90-strong National Executive Committee are thought to be in the hands of SACP members. The armed struggle may have been officially abandoned but Chris Hani, the ANC guerrilla hero, was among those elected to the ruling NEC. So too was Winnie Mandela whose conviction in the Stompie affair appears to have done little to undermine her. There were wild claims that all black-on-black violence in the townships was deliberately caused by whites, and that the ANC should boycott any all-party congress set up by President F.W. de Klerk. Nelson Mandela declared, a little ambiguously, that sanctions should continue.

But there were hopeful signs too. The strong trade union element inside the ANC is unhappy with the communist cabal, whom it suspects of undermining talks with the government. Alfred Nzo, the retiring secretary-general, talked about the ANC's failure to recruit members among the white, coloured and Indian populations. That failure will continue as long as these groups fear that the ANC remains an old-style popular front organisation. It is also clear that the ANC is eager for dialogue, despite the fears of activists that too much has already

been conceded to the government. A bicameral system, popular with the white National Party, would win over much of the ANC too.

The foreign secretary must tread a careful path in his private talks between dwelling on Mr de Klerk's progress in abolishing apartheid, and emphasising the need to move to the next stage. Mr Hurd will also be meeting, among others, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Andries Treurnicht, leaders of Inkatha and the Conservatives respectively. Each represents interests which could block a settlement. The ANC's promise of "mass action" is unlikely to relieve the tension between Zulus and Xhosa. But nobody should confuse urban gangsterism, which is what most black-on-black violence is about, with destabilising civil war.

Apart from preparing the way for John Major's visit to South Africa, possibly later this year, Mr Hurd can usefully do two things on this visit. One is to say as little as possible about sanctions in public. The other is to tell Mr Mandela in private that the easing of sanctions is inevitable and that, by hindering this process, the ANC is doing itself no good in Europe. Having lost their original function, sanctions have become little more than an expression of ANC political machismo. Insofar as they have any impact, it is merely to hamper South Africa's exports and thus depress black employment.

Mr Hurd should stay aloof from all this. But there is some purchase in building bridges to the new ANC hierarchy, especially Mr Ramaphosa. Even a black-dominated South Africa might need British help. And it would do Mr Major no harm for black Africa to regard him as less rigid than his predecessor, correct though she was in her view of the continent. South Africa has entered a period of political uncertainty, buffeted by right and left, with no assurance of a stable outcome. The best advice the outside world can offer is the least.

MANY MORE FOR TENNIS

This year's Wimbledon lawn tennis championships had the charm and sparkle of Andre Agassi and Jennifer Capriati, a gripping see-saw of a match in the women's final, and a stunning success for an unheralded player in the men's final. That was on court. Off court, the organisers had the wettest opening week since the championships began in 1877 and opened for the first time on the middle Sunday. Instead of advance sales, it was first come, first served. The event was youthful and fun, like the Proms at the Albert Hall or Covent Garden.

Wimbledon enjoyed the experiment and must now find ways to repeat it. The organisers should plead for a special exemption from safety legislation that was directed primarily at football. Seating had to be installed at Wimbledon on either side of the centre court, where 2,000 mainly young people who had queued overnight for standing room used to cheer and hoot the stars.

These unrestrained enthusiasts gave Wimbledon its exuberance. If Wimbledon does not want (or achieve) exemption, it should consider welcoming them in other ways. Some tickets for the show courts could be sold only on the day of play. Another show court could be built specifically for spectators who have not booked in advance.

Wimbledon's popularity is growing. But men's matches in grass-court championships still occasionally breed frustration. Because the ball's speed is far higher than on clay or concrete, the server has an exceptional advantage and rallies tend to be fewer

and shorter. The problem is made worse by keeping the balls in pressurised containers. If it wants to shed its "brawn tennis" image, Wimbledon should be arguing hard for using slightly lower-pressure balls.

Wimbledon is now profitable. Last year, £9.6 million was passed on to the Lawn Tennis Association. Few sports in Britain are as rich as tennis: in few does Britain make as little international impact. The number and quality of tennis facilities have risen in recent years. More are needed, but the real reason for the absence of a British man from the world's top 200 or woman from the top 80 is that the gifted young players lack the very best, world-class coaching they would get elsewhere.

There are many worthy British coaches within the LTA system and outside it. But only Stefan Edberg's coach, Tony Pickard, is of true international standing. The answer is to look abroad. This year, the LTA hired Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union to coach Britain's best girl players; the early signs are encouraging. Now the LTA is negotiating with Nick Bollettieri, the American whose alumni include Agassi, Jim Courier, Pete Sampras and Monica Seles, to work here, along with some of his leading coaches.

Mr Bollettieri is badly needed to transform promising British juniors into title-winners (or at least title-threatening) seniors. The British like to believe that they stage the best tennis tournament in the world. It is time Britain had some players worthy of appearing in it.

TV's shut window on wider world

From the Director of the International Broadcasting Trust and others

Sir, As a group of leading national voluntary bodies concerned with international issues, we have taken a close interest in the recent broadcasting legislation and the process of awarding the franchises for Channel 3 television.

The importance of ITV's contribution to public awareness of global development and environmental issues cannot be underestimated. Documentary programmes on international issues scheduled at peak-time have given the public in-depth coverage of a vital range of issues. These programmes have an indispensable role to play in complementing news and current affairs' foreign coverage, which is largely crisis and conflict orientated.

Having made a detailed examination of the applications for the new franchises, we are extremely concerned that most of them are devoid of programme proposals for documentaries on global environment and Third World issues.

In general, Channel 3 applicants appear not to have given international issues consideration in their programme plans or to have pushed them into off-peak schedules. We are also concerned that the interpretation of regional requirements in virtually all of the applications will inevitably lead to parochialism at a time when, as a society, we need to be promoting a much greater public sense of international interdependence.

There are obviously exceptions to this general trend. Granada, for instance, bidding for the North West area, intend to continue their excellent series, *Disappearing World* and *World in Action*. The general outlook, however, is bleak, particularly as the franchises are to be awarded for a period of ten years. If these proposals are implemented in their present form, they will, for a very large number of people, effectively close a window on the world.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY COULTER, Director,
International Broadcasting Trust,
JULIAN FILOCHOWSKI (Trustee),
DAVID GEE (Friends of the Earth),
MALCOLM HARPER
(United Nations Association),
JUDY JOHAN
GEORGE MEDLEY
(Worldwide Fund for Nature (UK)),
MICHAEL TAYLOR (Christian Aid),
2 Ferdinand Place, NW1,
July 5.

Lecture withdrawal

From the Managing Director of the BBC World Service

Sir, Sometimes, to the disappointment of the media conspirators, words and actions should be taken at their face value.

Pressure of work is the only explanation for my decision to pull out of the MacLaggart lecture (report, July 6). As to talk of my resignation, I have not laughed so much in months.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN TUSA, Managing Director,
BBC World Service,
Television Centre,
Wood Lane, W12.

Sex before marriage

From Mr John H. Deam

Sir, Rabbi Dr Sidney Brichio's letter (June 29) on Clifford Longley's "new trails in religious morality" bristles with assumptions and implications that should not go unchallenged. To take but two:

First, the Church and Synagogue should face the sad fact that the romantic idealisation of marriage often leads to deep disillusionment, he says (my italics). Very well, so they should. However, the spirit of the age which speaks against any restraint on sexual intercourse between consenting adults should not be allowed to obscure the sad fact that extra-marital intercourse "often" leads to deep disillusionment (and worse). So, how often is "often"?

Second, "for many mature young people, living together, of which sexual intercourse is a relatively minor aspect..." Is the Church, then, to say, "it's OK for mature young people"? This carries the implication that the immature will (or should) exercise a degree of restraint not required of the mature. Is this good teaching?

True Christianity, insofar as it acknowledges the divine spark (however dim) in all human beings, is leading humanity to find the truth within rather than to obey external authority.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN H. DEAM,
94 Northover Road,
Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Avon.

Ancient cartography

From Professor Emeritus O. A. W. Dilke

Sir, Your correspondent, John Young, who briefly charts the history of map-making as a preliminary to his account of the Ordnance Survey (Focus, June 26), implies that no one in ancient times could achieve anything approaching accuracy beyond the "immediate locality, village or encampment." I must disagree.

Eratosthenes (c.275-194 BC) and Ptolemy (AD 127-148) did not live in a village: they lived in Alexandria, the greatest centre of learning in the Graeco-Roman world. Eratosthenes measured the circumference of the earth with what may be called reasonable accuracy,

Stricter checks for asylum-seekers

From the Director General of Save the Children

Sir, The protection of the growing number of children and families forced by war and persecution to flee their homes is a challenge that the international community must rise to with a swift and humanitarian response. It is disappointing that the measures announced by the Home Secretary yesterday (report, July 3) will do nothing to help the UK meet that humanitarian challenge.

While Save the Children accepts that some asylum-seekers may be attempting to enter the UK illegally, resorting to the numbers game can only mean genuine refugees will be denied political protection. This is a clear contravention of the spirit of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

The UK has, for many years, provided a refuge for people suffering persecution or torture at the hands of their own governments. Save the Children is particularly concerned to see that all asylum-seekers have access to legal advice and a full right to an independent appeal. Rules and guidelines to be followed by immigration staff should be published.

Special attention has to be paid to the needs of refugee children, especially those who arrive unaccompanied. As has been suggested previously, a new agency should have responsibility to oversee the arrangements for the care of such children.

There should also be increased recognition of settlement issues for people who need support in the short term. Refugees in the UK must have adequate housing, income, education and training to help them achieve self-sufficiency.

Asylum has always been an honourable tradition in Britain. It would be a tragedy if new regulations meant that genuine asylum-seekers were denied their proper humanitarian rights.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
Director General,
Save the Children,
Mary Ditcher House,
17 Grove Lane, SE5,
July 3.

From Mr Tara K. Mukherjee
Sir, You are totally right to point out (leading article, July 3) that the home secretary should not deny the legal advice a refugee or asylum-seeker would need to press his or her claim.

However, as to the wider issues, racial prejudice could spread when the internal frontiers of the EC are dismantled in 1993. We in this organisation are afraid that while migrants from eastern Europe will come in vast numbers, the Community will shut the gate on migrants, the refugees and genuine asylum-seekers from Third World countries.

There ought to be, there must be, a common immigration and integration policy which must not be racially discriminatory, notwithstanding the right of the member states to decide who should come

into that country and who should not. Otherwise, a fortress Europe is very much on the cards.

Yours faithfully,
TARA K. MUKHERJEE
(President),
Forum des Migrants,
A-1/6-30 rue de la Loi 200,
B-1049 Brussels,
July 7.

From Mr Roger Smith
Sir, The government has just announced that it intends to prevent those with immigration queries from receiving advice and assistance from solicitors under the legal-aid green-form scheme. In future, the only source of help will be the Home Office-funded United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service (UKIAS).

The green-form scheme is intended to provide initial help with any question of English law. Its strength is that clients do not have to classify their problems before they start. UKIAS is an important second-tier service for those faced with tribunal hearings - but it operates from only 11 locations. It is not an accessible local first port of call for those who are uncertain where they stand. Nor does it provide wider legal assistance.

The Legal Aid Board, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, considered whether any areas of work should be transferred from the green-form scheme to a salaried service in 1989. It warned of the "strong disadvantages" in awarding "monopoly contracts" to only one agency. These are particularly serious where the only source of help available is funded directly by the departments against whom cases are brought, so that clients are not necessarily convinced of their independence.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER SMITH (Director),
The Legal Action Group,
242-244 Pentonville Road, N1,
July 5.

From Mr Richard Bourne
Sir, The obvious point about the present increase in applicants for asylum in Britain is that those concerned would not risk their lives if their lives at home did not seem unendurable. Since many are applying from other member states in the Commonwealth, the British government now has a strong motive to support Commonwealth action to strengthen fundamental human rights in all of them.

This non-governmental initiative, which advocates a comprehensive Commonwealth policy in this field, urges the government to negotiate with our partners and to put precise proposals to the Harare summit in October. We wish to see useful Commonwealth activity here as a matter of principle; but Britain is not the only member for whom it is a matter of self-interest too.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD BOURNE (Director),
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative,
27-28 Russell Square, WC1,
July 4.

Labour's deterrent

From the Chairman of the Conservative Party

Sir, Norris McWhirter is not alone in failing to get a straight answer to the vital question whether or not a future Labour government would keep a nuclear deterrent whilst other countries have nuclear weapons (Bernard Levin's "A correspondence course in avoiding the issue", July 4). Like him, I have engaged in protracted correspondence with the Labour party - but to no avail.

At Labour's press launch of the policy document, *Opportunity Britain*, on April 16, Neil Kinnock stated that Labour has "at no stage... made a commitment to get rid of all nuclear weapons for as long as others have them" and Gerald Kaufman accused me of "a total and deliberate lie" in pointing out that Labour would negotiate away our entire deterrent in return for just a fraction of the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

Yet, the denial of a commitment to scrap all our nuclear weapons while others still retain some is very

different from the confirmation of a commitment to keep them under such circumstances. All it means is that Labour is refusing to say what it would do on a vital national issue.

This evasiveness is understandable: Labour's nuclear unilateralism cost it dear in 1983 and 1987, but it cannot be dropped without alienating the heavy majority of CND supporters in the parliamentary Labour party. Since 68 per cent of voters want Britain to keep a deterrent in a nuclear-armed world, Labour is desperate to prevent the issue reappearing on the political agenda.

So, would a Labour government keep nuclear weapons as long as the Soviet Union (or other countries) kept them, Mr Kinnock, or would ours be negotiated away for only a fraction of those held by others? Yes or no?

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS PATTEN, Chairman,
The Conservative Party,
Conservative Central Office,
32 Smith Square, SW1,
July 5.

Pateroster issues

From Mr Robert Shaw

Sir, Sherban Cantacuzino (June 29) writes of the need for a "comprehensive plan for the whole area around St Paul's".

If one looks around this country and compares those places which have resulted from comprehensive plans, such as the post-war new towns, with communities which have developed organically over centuries, it is easy to tell which are pleasanter places in which to live and work.

Consider the inhuman scale of the present Pateroster development,

remember how human-unfriendly is the Barbican; shudder at a South Bank arts centre that looks like the war-time "Atlantic Wall" defences. Then consider how many architects prefer to practise in the more quaint and old-world places like Hampstead and Islington.

Surely the lesson to be learned is that we have had too much comprehensive planning doing too much long-term damage to our country. The last thing we now need is more of it.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT SHAW (architect),
32 Foster Road,
Chiswick, W4.

and made a map of the known world which unfortunately has not survived.

Ptolemy may indeed be considered the father of scientific cartography. In his *Almagest* he plotted the relative positions of stars. In his *Geography* he gave co-ordinates of places and natural features, not only in the Roman Empire, but beyond it in much of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia. His co-ordinates were carefully assessed from observation and calculations of distance, admittedly

easier at that time with latitude than with longitude.

The history of cartography and the great age of exploration cannot be understood without some knowledge of the rediscovery of his *Geography* in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance; Columbus is known to have possessed a copy. Moreover, methods of survey, as practised by the Romans, were based on right-angles and measuring rods, and were extremely accurate.

We were able to prove this when we used models and had our surveys checked by theodolite in one case and by chain survey in another.

Yours etc.,
O. A. W. DILKE,
Moorfield, Huby,
Leeds, West Yorkshire,
June 30.

Threat to future of London's past

From Professor Martin Biddle, FBA

Sir, Since 1983 - and in the City since 1973 - London has had an integrated archaeological service unequalled in any of the world's major cities. As a result we know more about the prehistoric background and about the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval cities than was ever believed possible.

This service is now threatened with dissolution. English Heritage has announced that it is setting up its own section to deal with planning and archaeology in London (report, July 1, later editions). To pay for this the grant originally provided by the GLC and paid since 1986 to the Museum of London through English Heritage is to be withdrawn.

In response, the museum has scrapped its existing archaeological teams, announcing at the end of last week the redundancy of a further 80 archaeologists. In their place the museum plans a self-funding team solely to undertake contract work, provided that the full costs of each project, including the curation of the finds in perpetuity, are paid by the client (i.e., the developer). Who can believe there will be many takers?

By its incautious action English Heritage is thus helping the Museum to retreat into the comfortable world of curatorship. Together they are ruining an unrivalled service of ever-increasing potential. London's archaeology, of which they might well have been thought the guardians, is too important to be left in such hands.

The best hope lies with the London boroughs. They appear to be well satisfied with the service they have been receiving, covering as it does all aspects of archaeology from planning process to museum display and publication, and are sceptical of the ability or intention of the new proposals to replace it.

They should set up a new body to take over the existing operations, to which the Department of the Environment could then transfer directly the annual grant whose withdrawal by English Heritage has brought about the whole disaster.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN BIDDLE (Chairman,
Council for British Archaeology,
Urban Research Committee),
Hertford College, Oxford,
July 3.

Through tickets on BR

From Mr Barry S. Doe

Sir, In your leading article, "Break up and sell" (July 4), you refer to new rail divisions being "kicked into the private sector". It is to be regretted that after the railways have for too long been subject to political football you take the analogy too far.

The great thing about British Rail is that it is just that: Britain's railway network (singular). As you admit it is so cost-effective, why propose something no other European railway is contemplating - destroying the single network?

When the National Bus Company was abolished each new company did its own thing and out went many through-ticketing facilities that customers had enjoyed. That might not be perceived as too important for bus companies, which are mainly local, but it would be a tragedy if it happened with railways.

Someone living in Sevenoaks can currently book a ticket to Aberystwyth valid on Network SouthEast, InterCity and regional railways - all three being necessary to complete the journey. Do you imagine that, with the abolition of a single network, this facility would still exist, any more than it did with buses?

Yours sincerely,
BARRY S. DOE,
Travdivice,
25 Newnorton Road,
Moorhouse,
Bournemouth, Dorset.

Glue-ear operations

From Mrs M. H. Morgan

Sir, As the parent of a child who suffered from glue ear (letters, June 26) for three years before being correctly diagnosed and treated some 23 years ago, I can only say what an enormous benefit and relief the operation and insertion of grommets was to both the child and his by then exhausted parents.

Not only did the treatment give relief to the deafness that was beginning to cause the child speech difficulties, but more importantly it gave the child pain-free nights and therefore all of us blissful sleep. To us it seemed like a miracle.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN MORGAN,
Strefford House,
Strefford,
Craven Arms,
Shropshire,
July 1.

Early influence?

From Dr Malcolm Tozer

Sir, This year's Common Entrance science papers included questions on childbirth. The request in one section to name something that a baby needed before birth yet could later survive without, was answered by a candidate at this school - "the biblical cord".

Is the Church now extending its influence to the before-life?

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM TOZER (Headmaster),
Northamptonshire Grammar School,
Pitsoford Hall,
Pitsoford, Northampton,
June 30.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 6: The Queen was represented by the Very Reverend Doctor William Morris (Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland) at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Professor Edgar Dieble (Extra Chaplain to Her Majesty in Scotland) which was held in St Leonard's Church, St Andrews, this morning.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon unveiled a Memorial in Aberdeen to those who lost their lives in the Piper Alpha oil rig disaster.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 6: The Prince of Wales attended a performance of Haydn's *Creation* at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in aid of the Bodleian Library.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Oxfordshire (Sir Ashley Ponsonby, Bt).

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 6: The Duke of Kent.

President of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Mrs Julian Tomkins and Captain the Hon Christopher Knollys were in attendance.

Mrs Fiona Henderson and Commander Roger Walker, RN, were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 7: Princess Alexandra and Sir Angus Ogilvy this afternoon attended the Finals of the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester celebrated the 19th anniversary of their marriage today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N.G. Faradale and Miss M.J. Craig-McFeely. The engagement is announced between Mr N.G. Faradale, son of Mr and Mrs A.G. Faradale, of Wensley, North Yorkshire, and Mary Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs G.M. Craig-McFeely, of Liss, Hampshire.

Mr J.L. Flax and Miss M.R. Silvea. The engagement is announced between Mr J.L. Flax, son of the late Nat Flax and of Mrs A.J. Flax, of Cheddle, Cheshire, and Maria, daughter of Señores de Silvea Cienfuegos-Jovellanos of Asturias, Spain.

Mr R.G. Goodwin and Miss N. Slater. The engagement is announced between Mr R.G. Goodwin, son of Dr and Mrs P. Goodwin, of Ringwood, Hampshire, and Naomi, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Slater, of Christ's Hospital, Hockham, Sussex.

Mr S.B. Leake and Miss V.A. Whiston. The engagement is announced between Mr S.B. Leake, son of Mr and Mrs H.B. Leake, of Old Linslade, Bedfordshire, and Valerie, daughter of Mr M.E. Whiston and the late Mrs G.J. Whiston, of Dorking, Surrey.

Captain C.E. Pettifer and Miss C.M. Wyatt. The engagement is announced between Captain Charles Edward Pettifer, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Pettifer, and Camilla Mary, daughter of Major Michael Wyatt and Mrs John Williams.

Mr D.R. Waller and Miss J.O.C.C. Welch. The engagement is announced between Mr D.R. Waller, son of Mr John Waller, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, and Mrs Jennifer Doughty, of Bowness-on-Windermere, Cumbria, and Jane Olive Cornie Cullum Welch, younger twin daughter of Sir John Welch, Bt, and Lady Welch, of London, SW6.

Mr R.G.W. Williams and Miss F.E.L. Hales. The engagement is announced between Mr R.G.W. Williams, son of Mr R.W. Williams, of Goshall, Surrey, and the late Mrs Anne Williams, and Fiona, daughter of Mr Philip Hales, of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and Mrs Mary Elizabeth Hales, of Auckland, New Zealand.

Birthdays today

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, 79; Mr Jon Bannenberg, yacht designer, 62; Dr R.S. Barnes, metallurgist, 67; Dr Kate Barran, former president, Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge, 79; Mr R.A. Biggam, chief executive, BICC, 53; the Hon Mrs Corcoran, chairman, WRVS, 64; Sir Peter Darby, former Chief Inspector of Fire Services, 67; Mr Keith Fielding, rugby player, 45; Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, 65; Sir Roy Griffiths, a deputy chairman, J. Sainsbury, 65; Mr Bruce Gynell, managing-director of TV-am, 62; Dr D.B. Harden, former director, London Museum, 90; Mr Bernard Henderson, chairman, Anglian Water, 63; Mr Brian Hitchen, editor, *The Daily Star*, 55; Dame Elaine Kellert-Bowman, MP, 67.

Anniversaries
DEATHS: Edward, the Black Prince, London, 1376; Christian Huygens, physicist, The Hague, 1695; Percy Bysshe Shelley, poet, 1822; Sir Henry Raeburn, painter, Edinburgh, 1823; Sir William Edward Parry, Arctic explorer, HMS, Germany, 1855; Anthony Hops, pseudonym of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, novelist, 1933; Havetock Ellis, physician and writer, Washbrook, Suffolk, 1939; Vivien Leigh, actress, 1967; Wilfred Rhodes, Yorkshire and England cricketer, Broadstone, Dorset, 1973.

Mill Hill School

The Court of Governors of Mill Hill School has appointed Mr Euan MacAlpine, MA, MSc, as Head Master to succeed Mr Alastair Graham, MA, who retires in September 1992. Mr MacAlpine, who holds a First Class Honours degree in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, is currently Headmaster of Bedales School and was formerly a House Master at Winchester.

Phoebette Sitwell

A memorial service for Phoebette Sitwell, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15 pm on Monday, September 2, 1991. If you wish to attend, please would you notify the Assistant Receiver General (Protocol), Room 2, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1P 3PA, so that the appropriate seating arrangements can be made. Tickets will not be required.

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will produce an up-dated List of Members this October (available to Members only). Members who believe that their addresses or styles are missing or incorrect should send details (including postcode) by July 15, to Clerk to the OEA, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 6DB.

Saddlers' Company

At a Court Meeting held on July 2, the following were elected Master and Wardens of the Saddlers' Company for the ensuing year, to take office on July 23: Master, Mr D.J. Serrell-Watts; Key Warden, Mr K.D. Lufford; Quarter Warden, Mr A.D.C. Welch; Renter Warden, Mr H.J.C. Pulley.

The Election Day service was held at the Parish Church of St

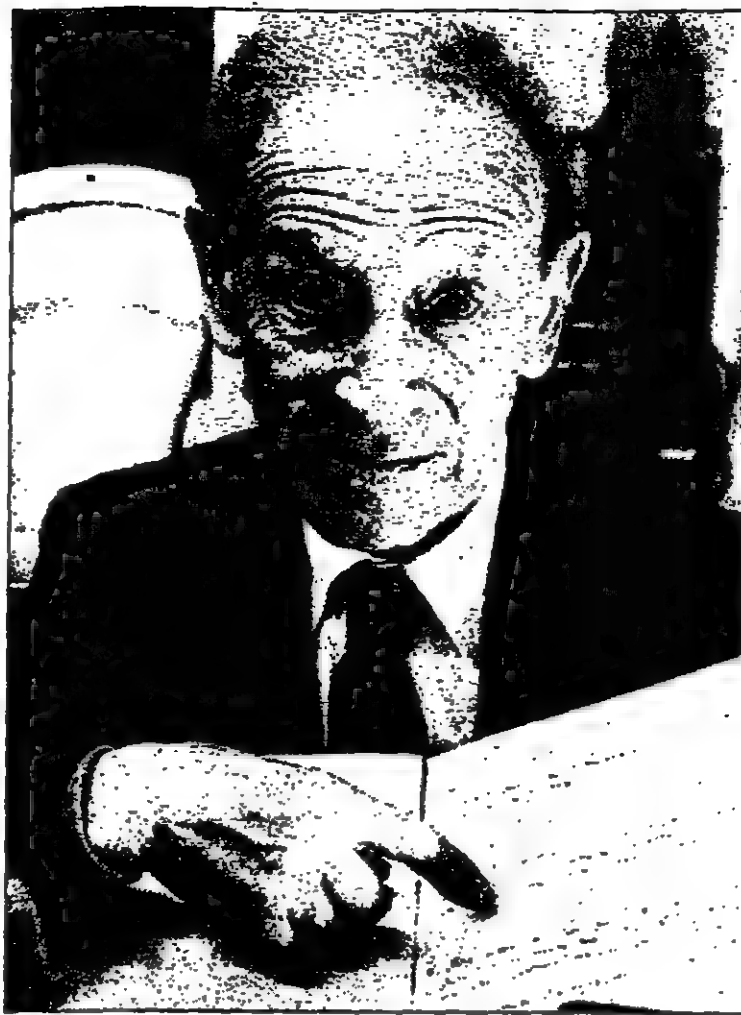
OBITUARIES

DR JULIUS GRANT

Dr Julius Grant, forensic scientist, died on July 5 aged 89. He was born in London on October 19, 1901.

THE death of Julius Grant brings to an end a career as a forensic scientist which extended from before the second world war and continued virtually until his death. His skills were employed in solving many cases of forgery, most typically that of the so-called Hitler diaries which had been pronounced to be genuine by the German magazine *Stern* in 1983. They were on the verge of being accepted by the *Sunday Times* when Grant confirmed for the paper what had been already indicated from Germany - that they were fakes. He took precisely five hours to establish that the diaries were not genuine, after they had been authenticated for Times Newspapers by the historian Lord Dacre of Glanton (Hugh Trevor-Roper). The final episode of a television dramatisation of the story of the diaries and their exposure, *Selling Hitler* (also the title of Robert Harris's book), is being shown on ITV tomorrow night.

From the field of paper chemistry Julius Grant moved into document examination and ultimately into forensic science. His private practice of Hehner and Cox was widely used by the legal profession in both civil and criminal cases and was particularly valued in the latter. However he became known to a broader public through his involvement in three post-war cases with an international dimension. He carried out the examination of documents purporting to show the involvement of Archbishop Makarios in EOKA activities during the struggle for independence in Cyprus and of the alleged diaries of Mussolini. He always quoted his role in the latter case as an example of the value of personal experience. The diaries were offered for sale in 1967 and were submitted to a variety of experts for authentication. Julius Grant was asked to examine the



Dr Julius Grant inspecting pages from the "Hitler diaries"

paper in the diaries and notebooks to establish whether it was consistent with the stated age. The 1925 diary was anomalous since it was made of paper which he knew was not being made in Italy even as early as 1937. This was because he had spent part of that year in Italy studying paper manufacture on

behalf of a British company of which he was chief chemist. Furthermore he was able to eliminate the two other sources of that particular composition of paper because of his experiences of that time. The third major case in which he was involved was the Hitler diaries. Again his knowledge of the history

of the paper-making industry was as important as his scientific skills in confirming what the German Bundesarchiv had already reported about the documents. Moistening the edges of six pages he teased out some of the fibres which he examined under a microscope. This showed him that the paper was a mixture of virgin pulp and high-grade recycled paper, a common enough practice and, in itself, not of significance. What was important was that the chemical used in the manufacture of the high-grade paper had only come into use after the war. The diaries, purportedly written in 1932 and 1935, were manifestly fakes. "It was frustrating to think that if only I could have had the diaries earlier, everyone would have been saved a lot of trouble," Grant later commented, "and it was depressing when I compared this case to the Mussolini diaries to see how history repeats itself in such a ridiculously exact way."

Julius Grant was born into a poor family in the East End of London. He took a degree in chemistry at Queen Mary College, London and his doctorate at King's College. In 1931 he joined John Dickinson at Croyley Mills as one of the first really highly qualified scientists to enter the paper industry. During the war he helped develop edible papers for secret agents, forgery-proof ration book papers, prisoner of war letter papers for conveying intelligence from the heart of Germany and secret inks. After the war was over he was involved in the development of alternative materials for pulp and paper: rice straw, esparto grass and the ever plentiful waste paper.

But his bent was forensics. One of his early cases was the Alfie Hinds burglary of the Maples warehouse in which his testimony on the composition of the wood shavings found in Hinds's trouser turnups was decisive. He was involved in the investigation of the Great Train Robbery, the enquiry into the

attempted assassination of Archbishop Makarios and, in another vein, into the restoration of the Leonardo cartoon. The exposure of the ingenious Tom Keating forgeries of pictures accepted by many experts as genuine samples of the work of Samuel Palmer also called on his expertise, while in the trial in Jerusalem in 1987 of John Demjanjuk accused of being "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka concentration camp, he provided important testimony on whether certain signatures on wartime documents were authentic or not.

Julius Grant's scientific testimony, always delivered in a totally unassuming manner, made a significant contribution to international justice over a period of 40 years. He was a founder member, secretary and president of the Forensic Science Society and a president of the Medical-Legal Society (though he belonged to neither the medical or the legal profession). He gave strong support to the Forensic Science Society from its formation in 1959. He allowed his practice to be used as its first registered office, contributed to its journal and was always ready to take part in discussions on the subject.

Later he might have wished to be professionally less active but found it hard to refuse requests for assistance. Only last autumn he attended the triennial meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences in Adelaide, a frail but still determined figure of undiminished mental powers. In this forum which provides an opportunity for the international community to exchange ideas in this dynamic area of science, he put forward his view that education in the field was a life-long process. As enjoined by Francis Bacon he held himself to be a debtor to his profession. He repaid that debt with interest.

He leaves his widow and a son and a daughter of a previous marriage.

GROUP CAPTAIN DENYS GILLAM



Group Captain Denys Edgar Gillam, DSO and two bars, DFC and bar, AFC, wartime fighter and fighter-bomber pilot, died on July 2 aged 75. He was born on November 18, 1915.

AS HIS tally of medals, three DSOs and two DFCs, suggests (in addition to a pre-war Air Force Cross), Denys Gillam had an action-packed and distinguished wartime career. It was also an extraordinarily long one, given the mental and physical stresses which accompany sustained combat flying. Gillam flew on operations in some of the first serious clashes with the Luftwaffe in early 1940; he fought throughout the Battle of Britain; in the year following he was highly successful in attacks on enemy shipping in the Channel; finally he survived all this to become one of the RAF's finest exponents of ground attack during the campaign in northwest Europe in 1944-45.

Of all his operations perhaps none was more spectacular than an attack on a Wehrmacht-occupied building in Dordrecht, Holland, in

October 1940, which killed two German generals and 70 staff officers. This action tore the heart out of the headquarters organisation of the German 15th Army, caused local operational paralysis and left German forces defending Walcheren island completely cut off from sources of information. It was one of the most completely successful and satisfying surgical operations of the war.

The raid, carried out by five Typhoon squadrons of 146 Wing led by Gillam, was ordered when Dutch resistance tipped off British intelligence that a large number of high-ranking German officers was scheduled to meet in a building in a park in the centre of Dordrecht. At exactly 1300 hrs on October 24, 1944, flying ahead of the main formation of aircraft, Gillam himself marked the target perfectly, diving with all guns blazing from 6,000 feet to put his incendiaries and two 500lb bombs right on top of the building. Following up, the Typhoons completed the destruction.

A few days later the Dutch resistance movement reported

that a large and spectacular German military funeral was to take place on a given day. Gillam and his pilots stood by to give this, too, the 146 Wing treatment. To their chagrin, alas, on the day the weather was overcast, preventing them from interfering with the obsequies in the lethal manner they had hoped for.

Denys Edgar Gillam was a Yorkshire man, educated at Bramcote, Scarborough, and at Wrekin College. He joined the RAF in 1935 and after training at Netheravon served

for two years in a fighter squadron in the Middle East. He also served in the Meteorological Flight at Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, and was awarded his AFC in 1938 for courageous flying in very dirty weather conditions. The inhabitants of Rathlin Island off the Antrim coast were in danger of starving after several days during which their food supplies were unable to reach them by boat. In a tricky operation in days before supply by air had become the commonplace feature it now is Gillam ensured that food was got through to them.

Early in 1940 he was made a flight commander of 616 "South Yorkshire" Squadron. In the air battles of August 15 (the RAF's most successful day of engagements) he shot down a Ju 88 bomber and followed it up just over a week later with an Me 109. He was very much in the thick of things from that point, claiming a number of other kills including fighters and bombers, Me 109s, Me 110s and Do 17s. He was awarded a DFC for his part in the battle.

For three months from September 1940 he was

commanding officer of a Czech squadron, No 312, and scored his first kill, when a Ju 88 was shot down on October 2, 1940. In December 1940 he went to 306 Squadron, a Polish unit, and was prominent in the fighter sweeps made over enemy-occupied territory when Fighter Command went on the offensive. He next went to 615 Squadron RAAF and got a bar to his DFC and his first DSO for his skill in pressing home attacks on enemy shipping.

He then had a period at the RAF staff college and later, after commanding a Typhoon wing, graduated from the US command and staff college as well. In the period before D-Day he commanded the Tangmere wing of Typhoons. There he made a name for himself as one of the RAF's most intelligent and resourceful exponents of ground attack with that aircraft, a failed fighter design which blossomed when converted to bombing and rocketing operations against armoured fighting vehicles and hardened defensive positions. Under the leadership and inspiration of men like Gillam ground

attack began to achieve the kind of accuracy which larger strategic bombers never did throughout the war. He was awarded a bar to his DSO for the success of attacks on V-weapon sites.

This success reached its apotheosis after D-Day in the deadly accurate raids he led as commander of 146 Wing of the 2nd Tactical Air Force and earned him his third DSO. He was officially credited with 9½ kills though his actual total is probably far in excess of that figure.

After the war Gillam, by then a group captain, reverted to the Royal Auxiliary Air Force as a flight lieutenant before going back into civilian life. He was active in public life as a deputy lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and of the city and county of York. He was a director of Hombury and Co, the family carpet firm, from 1950 to 1981, and its chairman for the last ten years of that time. He leaves his widow, Irene, and a son and two daughters of his first marriage, to Nancy Joan Short, who died in 1982.

Marriages

Mr M.D. Kenyon-Slade and Miss R.B. Hagwood. The marriage took place on Saturday in York Minister of Mr M.D. Kenyon-Slade, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D.J. Kenyon-Slade, of Eastcourt, South Africa, to Miss Ruth Hagwood, daughter of the Archbishop of York and Mrs Hagwood, of Bishopthorpe Palace, York. The father of the bride officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Francis J.S. Hagwood, was attended by Miss Tanya Perkins and Miss Lisa Perkins. Mr Stephen Kenyon-Slade was best man.

A reception was held at Bishopthorpe Palace and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr M.T. Boobbyer and Miss C.M. Hammon. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Patrick's, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, of Mr Mark Boobbyer, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Boobbyer, of Little Rodd, Prestegreen, Powys, to Miss Catherine Hammon, daughter of Mr Peter and Mrs Fiona Hammon, of The Fort House, Dundoon, Coleraine. The Bishop of Clogher and the Rev Jeremy Cresswell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Veronica Hammon, Miss Frances Hume, Miss Rebecca Allen, Miss Karen Elliott and Miss Lisa Hammon. Mr Philip Boobbyer was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr J.J. Pleydell-Bouverie and Miss K.J. Pelly. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Boylestone,

marriage by her father, was attended by Robert Louise Dykes, Rhiannon Smith, Gabriel Piers-Mannell, Ezra Piers-Mannell and Nathan Pleydell-Bouverie. Mr Mark Mathias was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Smiley, Sarah Souley, Lucy Stewart, Richardson and James Wills. Mr Robert Copley was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of New College, Oxford, of Mr Christopher Martyn Stuart, son of Sir Fred Caterwood, MEP, and Lady Caterwood, of Cambridge, to Miss Carolyn Pauline Moore, daughter of the Rev John and Mrs Moore, of Richmond, Virginia. The Rev Dr Alister E. McGrath officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Anne Dever.

Mr S.W. Bester and Miss V.J. Wingfield Digby. The marriage took place on Saturday, July 6, 1991, at Sherborne Abbey, of Mr Simon Bester, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Bester, of Longburton House, Sherborne, and Miss Victoria Wingfield Digby, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wingfield Digby, of Wake Court, Bishops Cleeve, Shropshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jacquetta, Georgina and Henrietta Hardy, Lydia Wingfield Digby and Emma Nuttall. Mr Charles Bankes was best man.

The reception was held at Sherborne Castle and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr D.J.M. Kemp and Miss A.L.M. Pinn. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Banbury, of Mr Dominic Kemp, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kemp, to Miss Annabel Frost, daughter of the late Mr Henry Frost and of Mrs William Mellen. Father Alastair Russell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by Betsy Reavley, Katherine Lawson, Laura Peirce, Katherine Rowan, Clare Rowan, Edward Frost, Harry Reavley and Cosmo Melica. Mr David Roberts was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Marcus Braybrooke

Faith, peace and justice

THE GULF War and the Salman Rushdie affair have emphasized the practical importance and urgency of interfaith understanding. No longer can anyone dismiss religion as an obsolescent and irrelevant to world affairs. But many wonder whether the future belongs to the interfaith movement or whether we are likely to see increasing religious rivalry. Some indeed have an apocalyptic vision of the next century being dominated by renewed conflict between Christendom and Islam. It is only 300 years ago that the Turks were at the gates of Vienna.

The progress of the interfaith movement faces big obstacles. In all religions there is an increase of extremism. In Eastern Europe, the renewed nationalism is often closely linked to religious identity and has been accompanied by antisemitism and discrimination against religious minorities.

In Britain, the Decade of Evangelism has set alarm bells ringing in the Jewish and other faith communities. Certainly Christian leaders affirm the need for tolerance and respect in an increasingly plural society. They easily forget, however, how powerful the Christian establishment seems to others.

recognize that membership of the Christian church is not an essential condition for receiving this salvation. This would seem to be the position of Cardinal Arinze, President of the Pontifical Council for Inter-religious Dialogue and of the evangelical Dr Peter Couterell, who is Principal of the London Bible College. This may make it possible to witness to the universal relevance of Jesus Christ without calling on people to leave their faith community. Christians equally may begin to see that the Koran and the message of the Buddha have significance for them.

The interfaith movement, now nearly 100 years old, is still weak. The initiative was often with "marginal" groups - to whom all credit - such as the Unitarians, or the Brahmo Samaj and the Ramakrishna movement, both Hindu reform groups, or with the Ahmadiyah movement and the Baha'i religion, both offshoots from Islam. Gradually religious began to take part. Now the World Congress of Faiths is headed by Professor Keith Ward, the new regius professor of theology at Oxford, whilst the creation of the Interfaith Network (UK) shows that religious leaders in Britain are committed to...

worldwide interfaith work. If the interfaith movement is successfully to oppose the forces of religious extremism, there needs first to be repentance of the rivalry and hostility which have soured religious relations through the centuries.

Second, religious people must fearlessly unmask the misuse of religion. The title of the colloquium of the International Council of Christians and Jews at Southampton next week is "When Religion is Used as Weapon". Too often religion has been used to cloak abuses of power. Religious people need to make clear that their commitment to the search for truth and the defence of human rights is stronger than their group loyalty - costly as this may be.

Third, the emphasis has to be on the search for a global ethic, as Professor Hans Kung has recently insisted. The discovery of those who attended the first meeting of the World Conference on Religion and Peace in Kyoto, Japan in 1970 was that "the things which unite us are more important than the things which divide us". The interfaith organizations have shown that people of many religions, whilst disagreeing about beliefs, can agree on the

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Carefax**
 6.05 **BBC Breakfast News**
 6.15 **But First This...** Children's entertainment beginning with *Muppet Babies*. Cartoon (r) 9.25 *Why Don't You...?* 10.00 *News*, regional news and weather 10.05 *Playdays* (r) 10.25 *Clockwise*. Games show in which three teams compete in a race against time. Presented by Darren Day (r) 10.45 *James and the Jet Set* (r)
 11.00 *News*, regional news and weather 11.05 *Our House*. American family drama 11.55 *Revving Antiques*. Repairing a plate with antiques (r) (Coast)
 12.00 *News*, regional news and weather 12.05 *The Great Whales*. A National Geographic Special looking at man's relationship with the whale 12.55 *Regional News and Weather*
 1.00 *One O'Clock News* and weather 1.30 *Neighbours*. (Coast)
 1.50 *A Taste of Wales*. A new ten-part series presented by Gill Davies and chef Franco Tursch exploring the delights of Welsh cookery, starting with a look at lamb 2.20 *Starsky and Hutch*. Starring Paul Michael Gleason and David Soul. Starsky accidentally shoots and kills a young art student (r)
 3.05 *Head of the Class*. American high-school comedy series starring Howard Hesseman 3.30 *Hollyday '91*. A Spain special presented by Ann Gregg (r)
 4.00 *Cartoon 4.10 New Lapse*. The carny canine struggles for breath in a locked car (Coast) 4.35 *Defenders of the Earth*. Animated adventure series (r)
 4.55 *Newswatch* with Juliet Morris 5.05 *Blue Peter Files The World*. The second companion from the last series. Yvette Fielding, Diane Louise Jordan and John Leslie enjoy last summer's expedition to the Caribbean (Coast)
 5.35 *Neighbours* (r). (Coast). Northern Ireland: Sportsworld 5.40 *Inside Ulster*
 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Maura Stuart. Weather 6.20 *Regional News Magazines*. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 6.30 *Wogan*. Terry's guests include consumer campaigner Esther Rantzen, launching her search for this year's 'Children of Courage'
 7.30 *Theme and Us*. Liverpoolian comic Craig Charles hosts another humorous look at viewers' gripes against officialdom. Nicholas Medley, a haemophiliac, takes up the case of haemophilia. Medley, with the HIV virus during hospital operating procedures who have been denied reasonable compensation from the government. Plus Derby pensioners whose allotments are threatened by developers, and what happens when a who terrorises a whole street. (Coast)
 8.00 *Takeover Bid*. Forgettable quiz show hosted by Bruce Forsyth



Prison widows: Linda Robinson and Pauline Quirke (8.30pm)

- 8.30 *Bride of a Feather*. Love On The Run. Pauline Quirke and Linda Robinson star in the sitcom about the gormless sisters whose husbands are in prison. Sharon feels abandoned when Tracy invites an old school friend to stay (r). (Coast)
 9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Mary Law. (Coast) Regional news and weather
 9.30 *Parliament*. Labour Prime. With Labour having every chance of forming the next government, the opposition, including the Tories, are keen to see the Prime Minister's resignation. Internal party conflict and dependency on the trade unions
 10.10 *Law and Order: Prisoners of Love*. American police and courtroom drama. The commissioner of cultural affairs is one of the prime suspects after the murder of a controversial artist, famous for his self-mutilation paintings. But the investigation is hindered by the sexual relationship between the two main suspects - a dominant and a client
 11.00 *Operation Safe Haven*. Phil Fallowfield reports from northern Iraq on the role of the Royal Marines, stationed there to protect Kurdish refugees. Strong links have been forged with the refugees, but with allied troops pulling out, how long will their haven remain safe?
 11.30 *Colour Eyes: Colour Indecent*. The last of the series on the influence of colour in our lives. Interior designer Julia Hodgson and textile designer Manuel Carroza look at the effects of colour in interiors, from a restaurant bar to a Devon church
 12.00 *Weather*

BBC 2

- 6.45 *Open University: Social Work in the Inner City*. Ends at 7.10
 8.00 *News* 8.15 *Weather*. A round-up of business from the House of Lords and Commons
 8.30 *Thames Valley*. A new series of business from the Thames Valley. In the first programme he leaves his Hampshire home and travels to Glasgow (r). (Coast)
 9.05 *Wimbledon '91*. Harry Carpenter reviews the highlights from the junior finals
 10.05 *French Grand Prix*. Highlights of the French grand prix from Magny-Cours, introduced by Murray Walker and James Hunt (r)
 10.55 *Cricket: Trent Bridge*. Live coverage of the opening session of the fourth day's play in the game at Trent Bridge between England and West Indies, introduced by Tony Lewis. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jack Bannister with summaries by Ray Winstone and Geoff Boycott
 1.05 *Della Smith's One Is Fun*. A variety of egg and cheese dishes for the single cook (r) 1.20 *Charlie Chalk* (r)
 1.35 *Cricket: Trent Bridge*. Live coverage of the fourth day's play in the third Test at Trent Bridge between England and West Indies. Includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50
 6.30 *Film: Coll 45 (1955)*. Formula B movie Western starring Randolph Scott, Ruth Roman, Zachary Scott and Lloyd Bridges. A gun salesman promoting a new kind of rapid-fire gun is robbed of two pistols by a professional killer and has to get them back. The climax is a duel to the death between James and Brett (the two Scotts), both of them armed with the legendary gun. Directed by Edwin L. Marin
 7.40 *DEP: In Liquid Television*. In the last of the surreal animation series viewers have a final chance to solve the Aeon Flux mystery, and the Psycho Green correspondent and the hog queen have the last word
 8.10 *The Much-Loved Friend: A Portrait of the National Gallery*. A CHOICE: Nicholas Rosier's entertaining documentary on the National Gallery is screened the day before the Sainsbury Wing is officially opened by the Queen. The building replaces the design which was famously described by the Prince of Wales as a 'monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved elegant friend'. His verdict on the new wing is given in the programme, with comments from the architect, Robert Venturi. A treat of the architect's past work is shown in a series of slides. The film is a 1913 and footage of the gallery's paintings hidden in Welsh mines during the second world war. Rosier goes behind the scenes to feature the work of the gallery's scientific department and follows the huge task of rehanging all 2,000 pictures. Among the highlights for the gallery is the senator Tony Galloway, who explains how it inspired many sketches and cartoons for *Monty Python's Flying Circus*



A case of cat mappings: Art Carney and Lily Tomlin (8.00pm)

- 8.00 *Film: The Late Show (1977)*. A CHOICE: Robert Benton of *Kramer vs Kramer* directed this engaging spoof on the Hollywood private eye film. *The Late Show* may promise more than it delivers but it combines an affectionate feel for the genre with a subtle recreation of its seamy ambience and tough style, not to mention its often impenetrable plotting. Art Carney plays the hero, a weary old detective who reluctantly returns to the job to investigate the death of his partner. Benton's script provides him with an accomplice in Lily Tomlin, an eccentric whose plot has been kidnapped. Not surprisingly, the two incidents prove to be connected. Carney, who won an Oscar three years earlier for *Herry and the Love*, turns in the sort of adroit performance that makes you wonder why the cinema ignored him for so long. Tomlin, as ever, is delightful, in a one-dimensional part that would sink a lesser performer
 10.30 *Newsnight*. John Simpson presents the round-up of news and comment on the day's events around the world
 11.15 *Cricket*. Highlights from the fourth day's play between England and West Indies at Trent Bridge
 11.55 *Weather*
 12.00 *Open University: Religion in Victorian Britain*. Ends at 12.30am

ITV

- 8.00 *TV-am*
 8.25 *All Cried Up*. Game show for married couples. Hosted by David Hamilton 8.55 *Thames News* and weather
 10.00 *Out of This World*. American comedy series about a girl with an alien father
 10.30 *This Morning*. Family magazine series
 12.10 *Royle and Jim*. For the young (r)
 12.30 *News* with John Suchet. Weather 1.10 *Thames News* and weather
 1.20 *Home and Away*. Australian soap (Coast) 1.50 *A Country Practice*. Australian drama series set in and around a rural community health centre
 2.20 *Thames Help*. Jackie Sprackley and John Murray present a preview of the week's evening programmes examining what the capital has on offer for the young street sport enthusiast 2.30 *The Green Life Guide*. Magazine series investigating environmental issues. With Alistair McDonald and Dilly Barlow
 3.15 *News* headlines 3.20 *Thames News* headlines 3.25 *Familias*
 3.55 *Prebble Road 4.10 Cartoon 4.15 T-Bag and the Revenge of the T-Set* (r)



A crisp performance: Henry Power and 'Tank' Walker (4.40pm)

- 4.40 *DocuCrane: Henry and the 'Tank'*. Documentary series for young people. Profiles of aspiring actors Henry Power and Jonathan 'Tank' Walker, who have one foot on the ladder after appearing in crisp commercials
 5.10 *Blackbustlers* presented by Bob Holness
 5.40 *News* with Carol Barnes. Weather
 5.55 *Thames Help*. This week's topic is street sports, beginning with cycling
 6.00 *Home and Away* (r). (Coast)
 6.30 *Thames News* and weather
 7.00 *The Joe Longthorne Show*. Last show in the series for comedian Joe Longthorne and his regular guest comedian Kelly Monaghan
 7.30 *Coronation Street*. (Coast)
 8.00 *Hope It Rains*. Low-key, laugh-starved sitcom starring Tom Bell as Harry Nash, the selfish owner of a wax museum in a seaside resort trying to cope with his ungracious god-daughter (Holly Aird). (Coast)
 8.30 *World in Action*. An investigation into the plight of the thousands of domestic servants brought into Britain by their wealthy foreign employers and treated as contemporary slaves
 8.50 *Soldier, Soldier: Battlefield*. Watchable drama series about the lives of the soldiers of the King's Fusiliers Infantry Regiment. Explores the impact of the regiment's specialist battle training for a Company and their veterans from the Territorial Army and shows some disturbing signs of strain. (Coast)
 10.00 *News at Ten* with Alistair Burnet and Julia Somerville (Coast). Weather 10.30 *Thames News* and weather
 10.40 *Film: Death Train (1982)*. Smooth transcription of its Levin's stage thriller with Michael Caine as a dramatist suffering from writer's block who plans to murder a former student (Christopher Reeve) and steal his play. Dyan Cannon, Henry Jones and, in a rare film role, Irene Worth, make up the supporting cast and director Sidney Lumet does his usual polished job
 12.00am *Sportsworld Extra* introduced by Tony Francis
 1.00 *Film: T-Men (1947, b/w)*. Crisp documentary-style crime movie starring Dennis O'Keefe, Mary Meade and Alfred Ryder. The T-Men are agents from the US treasury department, going undercover to infiltrate a gang of counterfeiters. One of the early films of the director Anthony Mann, who went to make a series of tough Westerns with James Stewart, including *Winchester 73* and *The Man From Laramie*
 3.30 *The Twilight Zone*. In *The Last Defender of Camelot*, a weary Lancelot is living in London and finds himself summoned by the enigmatic Morgan to face a monster. In *Merlin*, who has a plan to resurrect Camelot. Starring Richard Kiley and Jenny Agutter (r)
 4.10 *Film: Bloodie (1958, b/w)*. First of the feature-length films based on the comic-strip character and her husband. Dagmar, the boss sends Dagmar chasing after an important contract, but Dagmar thinks he's chasing after another woman. Starring Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Directed by Frank Strayer
 5.30 *ITN Morning News* with Tim Nelson. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 *The Channel Four Daily*
 9.25 *Film: Banana Ridge (1941)*. Creaky film version of the Ben Travers farce, starring Robert Hare and Alfred Drayton as two friends and business associates whose lives are disrupted when adventures Isobel Jeans arrives and claims that one of them is father of her 23-year-old son. Directed by Walter M. Mycroft
 11.00 *As It Happens: On the Thames*. Series of programmes consisting entirely of one take - there is no editing and the camera is never turned off. This morning Michael Groh takes a journey up the Thames (r)
 12.00 *Flowering Passion: Back to the Fucheta* (r). (Teletext)
 12.30 *Business Daily* presented by Susannah Simons
 1.00 *Sesame Street*. Entertaining early learning series (r)
 2.00 *Film: I Married an Angel (1942, b/w)*. Lavish and tuneful MGM musical that marked the last screen appearance of the team of Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. In Budapest a costume ball is being thrown for the playboy count and bank owner Willie Palati (Eddy). The ball will be attended by most of the city's eligible ladies, hoping to ensnare Palati. But the contrary count decides to dance with his junior typist (MacDonald). Directed by W.S. Van Dyke 3.35 *Crime Does Not Pay: Purty Squad* (b/w). Short drama with a moral
 4.00 *Get Smart*. Return of the delightful Series spy-spoof, written by Mel Brooks and Buck Henry and starring Don Adams
 4.30 *Countdown*. Well-established words and numbers game show
 5.00 *More Winners: The Paper Boy*. Continuing the series of dramas made by the Australian Children's Television Foundation
 6.00 *The Wonder Years: Wayne on Wheels*. Sitcom about growing up in the United States during the Sixties (r)
 6.30 *Tour de France*. The third stage. Villeurbanne to Dyon, a distance of 235km
 7.00 *Channel Four News* with Jon Snow and Zohar Badawi. (Teletext) Weather
 7.50 *Comment*. Another viewer talks about a topic that concerns them
 8.00 *Brookside*. Realistic Liverpool soap. (Teletext)
 8.30 *My Two Dads*. Lightweight American sitcom about two single men who jointly inherit a daughter



The world is her oyster: Christina Dodwell mixes it (8.00pm)

- 8.00 *Travellers' Tales: The Black Pearls of Polynesia*. A CHOICE: After last week's irreverent take on Howard Jacobson we return to a more conventional mode as Christina Dodwell journeys across the Pacific in search of a very special gem, the black pearl. At least that is the ostensible purpose of a 5,000 mile journey that takes in a variety of islands, landscapes and cultures. A linking theme is man's interference with the natural world. Oysters are a prime example, no longer fished from a sleepy lagoon but systematically farmed. In the process 35 per cent die and just over one per cent produce top quality pearls. The stereotypical picture of South Seas paradise is also shattered in the Cook Islands, where grass-skirted dancers wiggle their hips for the tourists. Like all good travellers, Dodwell is not afraid to mix it, embarking on her first scuba dive for ten years and accompanying an eccentric Frenchman to the sea bed to feed the sharks
 10.00 *ELITE: False Film*. Fast-paced Canadian drama series following the lives of the tough news team from Channel 10, an independent television station in downtown Toronto. Morgan (Cynthia Belliveau) receives a series of anonymous tips regarding accidents on a construction site. (Teletext)
 11.00 *Down Under*. A CHOICE: Down Under is an eight-week season of recent films from Australia, comprising more than 30 items, including features, television dramas, documentaries and shorts. This omnibus is designed to showcase the best work of new film-makers who emerged in the latter part of the Eighties and illustrates their concern with such themes as Australia's racial minorities. Few of the films have had commercial screenings in Britain. Tonight's offering, three early shorts by the director Jane Campion, may be one of the more eclectic. Each of the pieces is to an extent experimental, showing a young film-maker trying out techniques she will later settle for. The most subtle her husband, Dagmar, the boss sends Dagmar chasing after an important contract, but Dagmar thinks he's chasing after another woman. Starring Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Directed by Frank Strayer
 12.15am *Tour de France*. A repeat of the programme shown at 6.30. Ends at 12.48

TV VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA**
 As London except 5.00pm-5.30pm News
 5.30 *Anglia News* 5.45-6.00 *Teletext* 6.00-6.15 *Anglia News* 6.15-6.30 *Teletext* 6.30-6.45 *Anglia News* 6.45-7.00 *Teletext* 7.00-7.15 *Anglia News* 7.15-7.30 *Teletext* 7.30-7.45 *Anglia News* 7.45-8.00 *Teletext* 8.00-8.15 *Anglia News* 8.15-8.30 *Teletext* 8.30-8.45 *Anglia News* 8.45-9.00 *Teletext* 9.00-9.15 *Anglia News* 9.15-9.30 *Teletext* 9.30-9.45 *Anglia News* 9.45-10.00 *Teletext* 10.00-10.15 *Anglia News* 10.15-10.30 *Teletext* 10.30-10.45 *Anglia News* 10.45-11.00 *Teletext* 11.00-11.15 *Anglia News* 11.15-11.30 *Teletext* 11.30-11.45 *Anglia News* 11.45-12.00 *Teletext* 12.00-12.15 *Anglia News* 12.15-12.30 *Teletext* 12.30-12.45 *Anglia News* 12.45-1.00 *Teletext* 1.00-1.15 *Anglia News* 1.15-1.30 *Teletext* 1.30-1.45 *Anglia News* 1.45-2.00 *Teletext* 2.00-2.15 *Anglia News* 2.15-2.30 *Teletext* 2.30-2.45 *Anglia News* 2.45-3.00 *Teletext* 3.00-3.15 *Anglia News* 3.15-3.30 *Teletext* 3.30-3.45 *Anglia News* 3.45-4.00 *Teletext* 4.00-4.15 *Anglia News* 4.15-4.30 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Switch plans a global presence

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

SWITCH, the debit card system run by most of the big banks, plans to go international next year by linking with the worldwide Mastercard network.

Of all the schemes reviewed by the inter-member committee of banks that runs Switch, which includes National Westminster, Midland and the Royal Bank of Scotland, the most favoured was Mastercard's plan to introduce an international debit card called Maestro.

No formal decision has been made but Switch could be linked with Mastercard by 1992. The banks are, however, still concerned about the security problems of an international card and may restrict it to their more reliable customers.

Andrew Waldman, an associate director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and chairman of Switch, said the committee favoured the Maestro system over Eurocard's plans for a debit card and Visa's Delta debit card.

The Switch cards will probably retain their green symbol but also carry the Mastercard/Maestro logo to make them acceptable abroad.

Switch was launched in 1988 and is one of the fastest growing banking products in history. The banks have issued more than 10 million cards, which are accepted by most leading retailers.

But Switch's success has been hampered by its presence in Britain only. The Visa debit card, its main rival which is issued by Lloyds and Barclays, can be used internationally.

Glaxo is top in value survey

By ANGELA MACKAY

A SURVEY of 500 British companies by Stern Stewart & Co, the corporate finance consultancy, has placed Glaxo, the pharmaceuticals group, top based on value created for shareholders in 1989.

The ranking measures performance by "market value added" - the difference between the market value of a company and the amount of cash invested over time by shareholders. According to Stern Stewart, companies with high MVAs are those that earn high returns on capital, well above the minimum required by investors.

In second place was British Telecom, followed by BAT Industries, BTR, Wellcome, Shell Transport and Trading, Cable and Wireless, Reuters, and Unilever.

Hanson was tenth in the ranking compared with ICI at number 34. Hanson triggered market speculation that it might bid for ICI when the group bought a 2.8 per cent stake in May. The consultancy said Hanson had created nearly five times the shareholder value of ICI over a five-year period to the end of 1989.

The companies occupying the last five places on the table were Allied-Lyons, Beazer, Whitbread, British Steel and British Aerospace.

Nine per cent of British companies earn low returns on capital compared with 30 per cent of American companies. Stern Stewart suggested this reflects the greater ability of British investors to replace weak management. The consultancy cited Brent Walker in 494th place, Budegas at 264 and Granada at 476 as examples.

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND	
US dollar	1.6165 (-0.0020)
German mark	2.9526 (+0.0158)
Exchange index	89.8 (+0.2)
STOCKS	
FT 30 Share	1911.8 (+33.9)
FT-SE 100	2484.7 (+69.9)
New York Dow Jones	2932.47 (+25.72)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	22898.34 (-392.62)

Business gloom increases pressure for base rate cut

By COLIN NARBOROUGH, COLIN CAMPBELL AND PHILIP BASSETT

TWO nationwide surveys that show Britain's business leaders braced for still deeper recession will intensify pressure on the government to cut interest rates again immediately.

The quarterly poll of managing directors' expectations, conducted by Dun & Bradstreet, the leading business information group, indicates the post-Gulf improvement reported in its last survey has vanished and businessmen now expect the economy to lurch downwards instead of starting to recover.

Separately, the Institute of Directors has called on Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, to cut interest rates after its latest opinion survey demonstrated the rising optimism recorded in the spring has disappeared. Two months ago, 53 per cent of directors

surveyed by the IoD were more optimistic about the economy than they had been for some months, but the latest survey of 300 directors, taken in the first two weeks of June, shows that this figure has fallen to 28 per cent.

This contrasts sharply with the government view that the recession has bottomed out and the economy is set to recover strongly in the second half. The Treasury's early recovery scenario is widely regarded as over-optimistic on both timing and the strength of the bounce-back.

Professor Patrick Minford of the Liverpool Research Group in Macroeconomics predicts that Britain will remain mired in recession next year, with effective recovery only in 1993. He expects the economy to contract 2.6 per cent this year, compared with the 2 per cent shrinkage the government expects, and

decline a further 0.1 per cent in 1992. A gloomier tone is evident among city analysts. Bill Martin, chief economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, foresees the government's prime policy objective of low inflation being achieved by the mid-Nineties, but with an intractable rise in unemployment towards 4 million, or 14 per cent of the workforce, unless the pound is devalued.

Official figures on inflation at the factory and consumer levels, due out on Tuesday and Friday respectively, should show enough progress in breaking inflation to allow Mr Lamont to sanction a fresh base rate cut, probably by half a point.

The pound, whose recent weakness inhibited the authorities over easing, last week looked more robust, climbing back above its DM 2.95 central rate in the European exchange-rate mechanism.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the

Bank of England, last week encouraged the money market expectations of an early base rate cut with a remark about "signs of success" in bringing down inflation. On Friday, the Bank signalled through its market operations that it wanted base rate to stay at 11.5 per cent until this Friday.

The D&B survey shows company directors more pessimistic than in April about their prospects for sales, profits, orders, prices, stocks, exports and jobs.

Companies expecting lower profits in the next three months accounted for 47 per cent of the total respondents, against 17 per cent expecting increases. The balance of minus 30 was the lowest since the survey started in 1987 and 18 points worse than in April. The East and West Midlands are the most pessimistic regions, showing a balance of minus 39 after minus 32 in the last survey. Philip Mellor, marketing manager

for D&B, said: "Our survey shows we are now in the second downward phase of a double-dip recession which we first recorded in early 1990." He said the pessimists would outweigh the optimists for the rest of 1991.

Lower sales and less chance of passing on higher prices were the main factors behind shrinking profits. Unemployment was likely to increase, with 45 per cent of directors expecting to shed staff, against 15 per cent expecting to hire more.

The latest quarterly economic survey by the West Midlands regional group of Chambers of Commerce, which represents 13,000 companies, is not quite as negative as D&B's report but still reflects a lack of business confidence. It says the nose-dive in the economy that was evident up to three months ago has started to level out but better times are still some way off.

Markets face \$2bn losses in BCCI failure

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE world's foreign exchange and money markets are facing losses of up to \$2 billion, after the collapse of Bank of Credit and Commerce International. The scale of the damage emerged after investigations by the Bank of England throughout the weekend.

Many of the world's largest banks were left with uncom-

pleted bargains with BCCI when it was closed in an international operation on Friday, after the discovery of a massive fraud. They have become unsecured creditors in BCCI's liquidation, and may lose most or all of their money.

BCCI operated in 69 countries and was an active dealer in foreign exchange. A spokesman for the Bank of England said, however, that it thought the losses among British banks



Ratner facing a cool reception

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

GERALD RATNER, the outspoken chairman of Ratners group, faces his shareholders today for the first time since making his comments about the quality of some of the goods in his shops.

If past annual meetings are anything to go by, his shareholders, like Mr Ratner, are unlikely to mince their words. His speech to the Institute of Directors in April in which he declared his products were "total crap" was the own goal of the season.

Since then he has spent \$500,000 on damage limitation advertising and analysts think group sales in Britain are down 5 per cent. The downturn in sales at the group, which includes Ernest Jones and H Samuel, is due more to recession than to Mr Ratner's remarks. Business in America is believed to have benefited from the upturn in the economy there.

But Mr Ratner is likely to get off lightly compared with the Storehouse directors, who face their shareholders on Thursday. Simon Blunt, a shareholder, is to question the directors on the group's poor five-year record.

Mr Blunt says trading profits have fallen every year and are now 17 per cent of 1987's £123 million. More than £110 million has been written off and the shares have fallen by a third. The dividend is lower than in 1986. But he says director's emoluments are now 60 per cent higher than in 1986 and compensation of over £2.4 million paid to former directors since 1987.

DTI investigates insurance offshoot

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE trade and industry department is investigating the financial position of OCL Insurance, a life assurance offshoot of the BCCI banking group, after the worldwide closure of the bank last Friday.

Inspectors from the DTI contacted the group on Friday and demanded details of its financial position after the collapse of the bank. "We are trying to determine their position and deciding whether any intervention is necessary," a DTI spokesman said.

OCL Insurance sells life assurance and pensions from a West London base. It is registered in Britain, and regulated

by the DTI's insurance department. DTI inspectors may be forced to intervene in the company if a large part of its assets or its life funds have been frozen in BCCI SA, the Luxembourg-registered bank.

The DTI enquiry into OCL is likely to be the first of many knock-on effects from the BCCI collapse. BCCI had many subsidiaries and branches in 69 countries. The exact ownership of OCL is unclear but it is known to have group connections. In March American investigators discovered BCCI was the secret owner of First American Bankshares, Washington DC's largest bank.

Banks could have to pay out £200m

BRITISH banks may be forced to pay out up to £200 million to compensate depositors in BCCI, after the bank's closure last Friday.

The Deposit Protection Scheme, headed by Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, is obliged by law to pay out up to £15,000 compensation to all the sterling depositors in BCCI's British branches.

The branches had deposits of £750 million, a third of which was in sterling, in 120,000 accounts. The scheme is, therefore, facing the largest payout in its history, although it is already in deficit after compensating depositors in British & Commonwealth

Merchant Bank last year. The scheme's annual report last March showed a £337,000 deficit, with further liabilities of £52 million.

Leigh-Pemberton: deficit

Pay levels at Tace criticised

By OUR CITY STAFF

TACE, the environmental controls group subject to three takeover bids, faces criticism over the new board's pay. Michael Beckett, the non-executive chairman appointed by institutions last month, is paid £200 an hour, up to £1,250 a day, equal to almost £460,000 a year.

Similar terms have been agreed with the other three board members, also non-executives. All will receive fees of £1,000 a month.

The remuneration is disclosed in Tace's response to a £23.9 million bid from Cambridge Electronic Industries. Mr Beckett is recommending acceptance of a 25p a share cash offer by Thermo Electron Corporation, and managers of Tace's American subsidiaries have bid 25p a share.

Third World urged to aid markets

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

GOVERNMENTS in the developing countries must play a more active part in the management of their economies, but they must do this in a way that harnesses and supplements the power of markets instead of trying to oppose market forces.

Specifically, Third World governments should intervene more aggressively in areas of the economy where markets may be ineffective, for example in environmental protection. But they must abandon attempts to control production, regulate prices and "manage" development according to preconceived industrial plans.

These are the main themes of the annual *World Development Report*, published today by the World Bank. The WDR, considered by the bank to be its most important policy document, marks its strongest attempt yet to find a compromise between the interventionist doc-

trines of many Third World governments and traditional development theorists and the extreme *laissez faire* principles imposed on the bank in the Eighties by the Reagan administration and its appointees.

Another big theme of the report is the need to reduce military spending. Without peace there can be little hope of sustained growth and little benefit from development aid, the bank says.

The bank, trying to dispel its 40 years of development experience, strongly disputes the claims that efforts at development have generally failed and that aid has been wasted.

The report makes the following broad recommendations for the governments of Third World and East Europe:

- Concentrate public investment on people, rather than industries.
- Improve the climate for enterprise.
- Governments should intervene less in industrial and agricultural pricing and

abolish restrictions on competition and production that protect monopolies.

- Open economies to international trade and investment, by lowering tariffs and abolishing non-tariff restrictions.
- Get macroeconomic policy right. This means eliminating budget deficits and controlling inflation.

The bank argues that this broad economic framework has proved conducive to rapid growth, as well as social stability, in developing countries.

The bank forecasts that on the basis of present policies, gross national product in developing countries would grow on average by 3 per cent annually in the Nineties. This would compare with a 2.5 per cent growth rate in the industrialised world. The bank says that the developing countries' long-term growth rate could be increased by 1.5 to 2 per cent per annum on average if "vigorous and comprehensive reforms" in government policies were adopted.

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*Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders, May 1991.

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KP takes the lead from Pepsico in UK snacks market

By DEREK HARRIS

KP FOODS, the United Biscuits subsidiary that has just seized the lead in the near £1.4 billion UK snacks market, is stepping up its battle with Pepsico, its arch rival in Britain and on the Continent.

KP is topping a £33 million series of manufacturing acquisitions in Spain with a £5 million deal in Portugal, where Pepsico has a third of the snacks market, by taking a 49 per cent stake in Longa Vida, a dairy products maker.

The move is part of KP's drive into southern Europe, where Pepsico is strongest. KP's footholds in mainland Europe have been in the north, in Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Continental investment is now about £60 million.

The European line-up last year saw the two rivals at the top of the snacks league, KP with 22.2 per cent and Pepsico with 19.8 per cent.

It is Pepsico, with its Smiths and Walkers crisps and snacks subsidiaries, that KP has topped from number one slot in

the UK, according to the annual review of the snack food market, to be published soon. The review is published by KP, but is respected in the trade as being even-handed.

In 1989, Pepsico had 39.5 per cent of the snacks market by volume to KP's 38.5 per cent. Last year, KP moved marginally ahead in tonnage to 39.3 per cent against Pepsico's 39 per cent.

One factor putting KP ahead in the tonnage race is that its share of own-label manufacturing of crisps now exceeds 51 per cent.

Barry O'Connell, the KP Foods managing director, follows the philosophy of being number one. He said: "However good you are as number two you still have to eat the dust of number one."

KP, which controls 57.5 per cent of the nuts market, believes its lead in the UK snacks market overall will remain dependent on its continued reliance on strong brands. With the launch last year of Frisps, a potato-based

snack, KP now has four of the top six savoury snack brands.

Frisps, on which promotional spending reached £2.5 million last year, made the number six slot with £14 million of sales in less than six months. This year Mr O'Connell expects sales at retail value to be about £28 million.

Pepsico has been fighting back with the introduction into the UK under the Smiths label of Cheetos, its American success with a corn-based snack for youngsters.

The snack war in Europe is fuelled by continued growth - 11.6 per cent up in value in the UK last year. Mr O'Connell said: "Even in a recession a parent finds it hard to deny a child a pack of snacks." UK volume growth last year of about 2 per cent is expected to recur this year.

The Continent is expected to see 27 per cent volume growth by 1995, according to the review. Mr O'Connell admits KP has "a long way to go" to catch up with Pepsico's near 40 per cent domination.



Believing in number one: Barry O'Connell, managing director of KP Foods



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Wakeham ready to step up energy efficiency drive

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government intends to encourage further energy efficiency through pricing and greater regulation, John Wakeham, the energy secretary, says.

The moves are likely to be made as part of an increased drive on energy efficiency through breaking down what the government sees as market barriers to using energy efficiently. Mr Wakeham thinks improvements in energy efficiency offer one of the most cost-effective ways of combating the global warming threat.

In a memorandum prepared for the National Economic Development Council, Mr Wakeham says the aim of energy policy in the last decade has been to create markets and make them work efficiently. He says that "in the energy efficiency sector, however, the significant scope which exists for cost-effective energy efficiency improvements demonstrates the existence of market barriers and hidden costs."

Mr Wakeham identifies three main market barriers: market distortions, such as VAT on energy efficiency measures; lack of impartial and authoritative information; and the low priority that tends to be given to usually discretionary energy-efficiency investment. Bound by EC law, the government is ruling out change in the VAT regime for energy-efficiency products. But Mr Wakeham says it may use pricing signals or more regulation to influence investment decisions, which might include strengthening of building regulation

decisions and a voluntary energy-efficiency labelling plan for appliances, on which it is already engaged in talks before the introduction of a mandatory EC scheme.

On information, Mr Wakeham's paper says the government will launch a £1 million autumn domestic publicity campaign to promote energy efficiency. The government is also considering new grants towards the cost of consultancy advice on energy efficiency for small businesses.

Sercoair to cash in on 'air boom'

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

AS airlines shed staff and contract out more of their activities, a new company hopes to cash in on what could become the last boom market in the aviation industry.

Serco, the leading "task management contractor", whose clients range from the RAF to Marks and Spencer, has formed a joint venture company, Sercoair, with Peter Smith, former ILG managing director, and Peter Lowe, former Ogden Allied general manager.

Sercoair, which will be based at Crawley, West Sussex, will provide airline ground services including aircraft cleaning, ground transportation, maintenance, baggage and passenger handling and management of stores and freight.

Scotland loses franchise show

By RODNEY HOBSON

SCOTLAND has lost its fast-growing franchise exhibition, a victim of the stand-on-your-own-feet economy.

Blenheim Queensway, the organiser, has decided that the annual event, held in Glasgow in March, will not go ahead next year after losing financial support from the reorganised Scottish Development Agency.

Fiona Parkin, of Blenheim, said: "We have run the exhibition for four years and we got good attendances. The problem is getting the exhibitors there from the Southeast of England where most franchisors are based."

Attendance at the three-day event has been growing, with the 3,000 who attended this year representing a 14 per cent rise on 1989. Considering that virtually no visitors were pulled in from south of the border, that figure compares

quite well with the 11,000 attendances at similar exhibitions held by Blenheim in Birmingham, in the centre of England, and London.

The Scottish Development Agency was renamed Scottish Enterprise in April. Power was decentralised to local enterprise companies.

Andrew James, a management consultant and secretary of the Scottish Franchise Advisory Group, said: "We got the development agency interested in funding and sponsoring events five years ago and that raised the whole profile of franchising in Scotland."

He added: "There is not enough work in franchising for every LEC to have its own franchise expert. The exhibition was a focal point of franchising in Scotland and we are actively considering what to do to fill the gap."

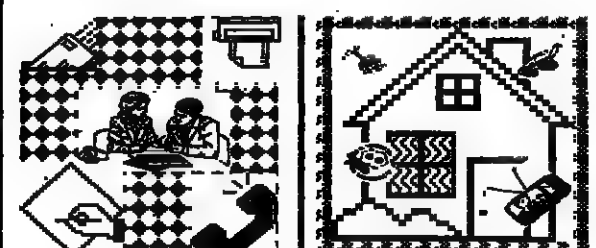
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Buying time for Gorbachev

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

The Soviet economy is in free fall and President Gorbachev is probably the country's least popular ruler since Nicholas II. What should the West do about it? It is July summit-time, so Western leaders must ask themselves this seasonal question. Last summer, the Western press was screaming of food riots in Moscow. Gorbachev was juggling economic plans like hot potatoes. And the biggest single problem for the American sherpas preparing the Houston summit was how to keep off the agenda the German demand for a "last-ditch" attempt to save the Soviet Union and Gorbachev. A year later, the Soviet Union is still there and so is Gorbachev.

Of course, the economic situation has worsened. But how relevant for living standards are declines in production, when 30 to 50 per cent of industrial output has been for military use? As Grigory Yavlinski, the author of the Grand Bargain plan, noted last week, the government could shut down all its military factories and continue paying their employees full wages without anyone in the country

being worse off as a result. The military and many other Soviet industries are "value subtracting", consuming material inputs more valuable than the ones they produce, even without allowing for labour costs. The sooner they are closed down and their workers redeployed into services the better.

As for the nationalist tensions destroying the Union, these too have a positive side. Six of the 15 republics appear to be determined to leave the Soviet Union, but they account for only 2 per cent of the land area and 7 per cent of the population between them. The conflicts between the other nine republics and the centre are motivated less by nationalism than by ideology and personality politics.

The forces of reform and economic reform are grouped around the republican governments, simply because these were elected later in the process of democratisation and therefore

contain fewer hard communists. If Gorbachev were willing to democratise the centre, the present "war of laws" could probably be settled, the way would be opened for foreign investment, especially in the oil industry, and ethnic differences would not stand in the way of radical reform.

This is the thinking behind the Grand Bargain strategy devised at Harvard by Yavlinski, the Soviet economist. A modified version of this plan will be presented to the G7 by Gorbachev next week.

The strongest argument against Western support for the Grand Bargain will be simply this — to support Gorbachev is to strengthen the political status

quo. The Grand Bargain attempts to overcome this objection by proposing that aid should be strictly conditional on further progress towards democracy and that money should only be paid out as and when the Soviet and republican authorities take concrete steps to privatise industries, liberalise prices, reform agriculture, make the rouble convertible and so on. But the experience of all past aid programmes cannot be ignored. Aid does tend to strengthen the governments that receive it.

Why then should the West strengthen Gorbachev? People have asked about Gorbachev's ultimate objective. Was it to rebuild Soviet power, to keep the empire in eastern Europe, to save

communism or to preserve the Soviet Union? As each of these goals is abandoned, there seems to be only one possible aim left — to cling to power. Ironically, this may be the best possible reason for offering him assistance.

Gorbachev is engaged in a political balancing act, but not quite for its own sake. His aim seems simply to be to preserve a semblance of peace and order on the present territory of the Soviet Union, during a process of revolutionary transformation that he now knows he cannot control. If this is his strategy, then time is on his side, despite the steady deterioration of economic conditions. For as time goes by, the direction in which Soviet society is inevitably moving becomes clearer, not only to him, but also to the people and the ruling class.

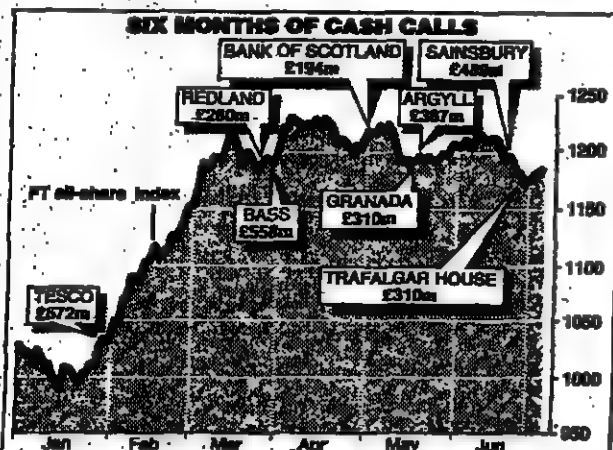
Gradually, debate and dissension is breaking out in the most monolithic institutions of the old system — the Communist

party, the army and even the KGB. Even more important than this ideological process is the transformation occurring in what the Marxists call the "objective" economic world. With each month that passes, more of the old economic and industrial relationships are collapsing. Once the collapse passes some critical point, the old system will become impossible to reconstruct.

Many of the obstructionists in the industrial and bureaucratic systems are coming to this conclusion already. But nobody can know for sure when the Soviet Union has passed the point of no return and is ready to make the final break away from communism without bloodshed. Until then, Gorbachev will be needed.

My personal prediction is that Gorbachev is at least as likely to be at next July's summit as Helmut Kohl or John Major. His presence at the summit after that is in greater doubt. But by then his absence may be no more worrying than Margaret Thatcher's non-appearance this year.

Finding the right reasons for funding rights issues



The danger is if the existing share price falls below the price at which the new shares are offered, perhaps if the market believes the company is overvalued or if it disapproves of the reason for the cash call.

For this reason, most, but not all, rights issues are underwritten by friendly City institutions that guarantee to take the shares if existing shareholders stay away. In return for bearing the risk,

they are paid an underwriting fee. A huge rights can send the whole market into a temporary decline — as with Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, and its £519 million call in 1985 — or if it flops can queer the pitch for other companies waiting to raise cash. But the resilience of the stock market this year, despite investors having been asked to stump up more than £7 billion, shows the reverse can also be true, if market conditions favour such cash-raising. Two main factors

influence companies considering rights issues. First is the level of interest rates; if cash is cheap, it is easier to push up borrowings than issue new shares. The second is the current level of share prices, and more important, how the market thinks they will progress.

Immediately after 1987, the belief in a nervous stock market was that share prices would not rise, so there was little appetite for fresh share issues. Interest rates were at a low ebb, so company borrowings rose sharply. The stock market is now paying the price, as profit projections beyond the end of the recession suggest that shares are still cheap. Some estimates say £20 billion is needed over the next two years to shore up battered balance sheets.

Mark Brown, equity strategist at UBS Phillips & Drew, believes the flood of cash calls may be slackening off, although he still expects a total of £9 billion in straight rights

Some estimates say £20 billion is needed over the next two years to shore up battered balance sheets

issues by the end of this year. "What the companies are doing is adjusting their balance sheets down to a more acceptable level, which means it will only have so far to run. The question is, how far?"

Companies are paying for the takeover boom of 1989, which was funded by borrowings, rather than stemming any continuing large cash outflow.

He points out that a degree of the money being siphoned out of investors' pockets will eventually return, in the form of opportunistic cash bids launched when company's stock market valuations are perceived as cheap and before a possible Labour government, which can be expected to crack down hard on stock market predators.

Two sectors have been identified this year in the cash for cash construction and retailing. In construction, various companies have taken the opportunity to raise money for fishing expeditions while the sector is flat on its back and asset values, whether housebuilding land or other businesses, are cheap.

Others, particularly those exposed to the property market, have stayed off collapse by taking in fresh funds. The market has made its own judgment on the companies and rights issues in question.

Berkley Group, a well-regarded housebuilder, raised £44 million in March at 25p for each new share. Of the shareholders, a massive 99 per cent took up the shares on offer, hardly surprising given that the price rose after the issue. The shares closed last week at 28p.

Meanwhile, another housebuilder, Bellway, in May saw almost half the shares it was issuing left with the underwriters. The shares are now just 9p above the offer level, at 22p.

The market's willingness to fund appropriate expansion is clearest in the food retailing sector. Of the eight biggest cash calls this year, three have come from the triumvirate that dominates that market, J Sainsbury, Tesco and Argill Group.

Food is a mature business in which the only growth comes from poaching market share. This needs a heavy and expensive store-building programme, backed by large amounts of shareholders' cash. In a virtual three-horse race, City institutions have shown themselves willing to back all three horses.

MARTIN WALLER

Low inflation key to market hopes

GILT-EDGED

HOW much can the gilt market absorb? This is uppermost in the professional's mind and is the prime factor preventing the market from extending the recent pick-up into a sustained bull run.

The amounts the market will be asked to absorb seem huge. We forecast this year's public sector borrowing requirement at £12 billion, even after a total of £8 billion raised from privatisation, which will imply gross gilt funding of about £12 billion over the rest of this financial year. Next year the problem is worse, with the PSBR set to reach £18 billion and gross gilt funding of perhaps £25 billion.

This means that even if a Labour government decided against a rise in the underlying PSBR level, if it dropped the privatisation programme it would need to issue about £33 billion of stock in its first year. And surely it would want to run some spending rises not funded by taxation, so gross issues of £35 billion to £40 billion might be nearer the mark. However much the market

has grown sanguine about the prospects of John Smith as Chancellor, these numbers give pause for thought.

In fact, they are not as large as they sound; £33 billion represents just over 5 per cent of GDP. In the mid-Seventies, when the absolute numbers were much smaller, the PSBR was almost 10 per cent of GDP. Funding of £25 billion or even £33 billion should be readily absorbable — provided the fundamentals are right.

The fundamentals seem to be improving. Once the shock is over, the question is not, how much stock will there be, but rather, how low will inflation go and will it stay there? The underlying rate is what counts. There have been positive developments; pay settlements have started to come down encouragingly. The construction workers' settlement, for instance, was 5.4 per cent, against 9.7 per cent last year. Such settlements have not

had their full effect on costs and hence on prices because, with output falling, unit labour costs have been rising faster. When output stops falling, and still more when it starts to rise again, unit labour cost growth will fall, even with the same level of settlements.

So the gilt market is caught between improving fundamentals and nasty (and probably deteriorating) funding prospects. Yet if the Bank of England presses on with its funding programme, at some point it will be ahead of the game and the market's attention may then veer towards inflation prospects, bringing a sustained bull run.

Until recently it seemed further progress in gilts would depend on advances in international bond markets, mainly in France and Germany. For if one calculates the real yield by subtracting the latest inflation figure from the bond yield, real rates in Britain look unex-

pecting. Ten-year real yields are then 4.5 per cent, against 4.9 per cent in Germany and 5.8 per cent in France; America and Japan are 3.3 per cent.

But by subtracting forecast inflation rates, on the expectation of low British inflation, real yield considerations favour gilts. Taking our forecast inflation rates at end-1991, at current nominal yields, the ten-year real yield for gilts is 6.5 per cent. Only France comes near at 6.2 per cent and America, Germany and Japan are much lower at 4.5, 4.3 and 3.7 per cent respectively. This would put the gilt/bond real yield differential at its highest for nearly a decade.

Thus there is room for gilts to push ahead without a lead from overseas markets. All it takes is for the market to buy the low British inflation story and swallow hard during the period of intensive funding. Once the market opts to take this leap, even the prospect of Neil Kinnock will not stop it.

ROGER BOOTLE
Greenwell Montagu
Gilt-Edged

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Moving image of Britton

OF ALL the high-flying solicitors in the Square Mile, Andrew Britton is hard to beat. Britton, who races Vauxhall Astras, drives a blue Ferrari 308 GT4 and has a penchant for lavish parties, has moved another rung up the corporate ladder by joining Denton Hall, the solicitor, to build up the corporate finance team. "I have moved house and changed jobs at the same time," says Britton, who hired the Museum of Moving Image for a 40th birthday bash in January. He joins from Davies Arnold Cooper, a firm known for its insurance litigation, where he advised, among other things, on the buyout of Coleridge's ceramics division.

Families love all

CARLO Colombotti, tennis-loving partner at Amhurst Brown Colombotti, the international law firm, is not surprised Wimbledon's Sun-

day tennis proved so popular. He had already booked the Queen's Club, West London, for the finale of the first annual ABC tennis tournament. Rocco Forte is due to join 130 guests at the club next Sunday, as the City's Italian banking and business community face each other on the courts. "Playing on Sunday enables all the family to enjoy



"Talk about moody — hasn't had a 75 per cent rise all day"

the tennis, not just the business contacts," says Colombotti happily.

Dressed to...

MEN who keep their jackets on all day are insecure and afraid of women. So says a survey by Charles Tyrwhitt, the shirt maker, which found that white shirt wearers are dominated by their mothers, while those who go for multi-coloured stripes are sexual athletes who enjoy fast cars. Pink shirt wearers hate their jobs and long to flee to a Caribbean island, while those with the sleeves rolled up are lager louts who live for Saturday night.

Greening Peru

DAVID Bellamy, the Durham botanist who is £100,000 better off after selling his environmental consultancy last month to P-E International, the consultancy group, has just returned from a trip to Peru, better known for bandits, inflation and a dual system of currency than matters green. Joined, among others, by Law-

rence Bloom, the British head of asset management at the Intercontinental hotel group, and Peter Camejo, president of Progressive Asset Management, one of America's largest "green" fund managers, he plans to save Peru and use it as a model for other countries to follow.

Camp sighted

JOHN Laing and Granada, the construction and leisure groups, have been cleared to build the first of five £100 million holiday camps in Britain — two years behind schedule. The first camp, branded "Butlins for yuppies" by environmentalists, will cover 675 acres on the North Humber-side estate of Lord Manton. East Yorkshire borough council gave its blessing last week, although plans for a second camp in Gloucestershire, under the Lakewoods joint venture between the two companies, have attracted the eagle eye of Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary.

JON ASHWORTH

Tiphook plc

Pre-tax profits increased by 129%
Earnings per share increased by 35%
Final dividend increased by 58%

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 1991

	1991 Unaudited	1990 Audited	Increase
Turnover	£303.1m	£174.7m	73%
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	£76.1m	£33.1m	129%
Earnings per ordinary share	65.2p	48.0p	35%
Recommended final dividend per ordinary share (net)	10.3p	6.5p	58%

"These results reflect the strengths of the scale and international spread of our activities and they justify our drive over recent years to expand substantially our fleets within our global networks".

Robert J. Montague, C.B.E., Executive Chairman.

The annual report is being posted on 12th August 1991.

Copies will be available from the Company Secretary.

Tiphook plc, 26 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JH. United Kingdom. Telephone 071-930 2000.

By KEVIN EASON
TORING CORRESPONDENT

He is 78 and has a German passport, something which was evident to Nissan, he says, from his numerous visits to Japan when immigration res-



He has ordered the removal of every gift or sign relating to Nissan UK's involvement with Nissan, from a plaque commemorating the opening

Another cartoon, *Transylvania Pet Shop*, is being developed. Sleepy Kids shares at 14p, compared with the price of 30p.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

By Our City Staff

EYCF concludes that while the stock market may be discounting a recovery from recession too quickly, it is more likely that the value of unquoted companies will close the gap on the quoted

Prices are likely to remain subdued, however, for at least the next six months.

Court of Appeal

Previous pa

ernity cases

Act 1988 on a charge of careless driving, which was in effect an alternative because both offences related to the same driving.

then have to consider whether section 41(1) applied to the summary offence tacked on. If it did, the plea would be taken: section 41(6).

It was open to their Lordships to send the matter back to the magistrates' court. However, bearing in mind that the appellant had been subject to some two-and-a-half months' dis-

Discretions should not be made rigid

MR. JUSTICE WARD said that the mother had complained to justices that under the Affiliation Proceedings Act 1957 the applicant was the father of the

The 1987 Act was a reforming

HIS LORDSHIP said that the judge's view was that it would be potentially destructive and muddling to the children to attempt to reconstruct the relationship with their father.

Review by

board duty

involved had been fully considered and the facts on which the decision had been based.

financial provision orders for a child of one parent against the

Longbottom & Magill, Town-
bridge; Birdman & Partners.

on their welfare to renew links
with their natural father.

Decision of the Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council housing

red and the facts on which the
decision had been based.

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Higher interest charges take their toll of Asda

THE combined effects of a reduced market share, substantially higher interest charges and a poor performance from the non-food side are taking their toll of Asda Group, the debt-laden supermarket group.

Asda will suffer a fall in full-year profits, but attention is likely to focus on current trading prospects, which will appear bleak, as well as news of the heir to John Hardman, who resigned as chairman and chief executive after boardroom pressure.

Many in the market believe it is unlikely that Asda will announce its new management plan at the same time as the results.

A number of names of potential candidates to fill the vacuum at the top have been mentioned, including talk of a return to Britain for Jim Wood, who was Asda's America, Graeme Seal, chief of Kwik Save, or Peter Reed, chairman of Reed International, who has previously been with General Foods and J Sainsbury.

Tony MacNeary, an analyst at County NatWest Wood-Mac, expects final pre-tax profits, due on Thursday, to fall to £168 million, compared with £180.3 million. Mr MacNeary estimates earnings per share

will slip to 9.6p (10.1p), although the net dividend will be maintained at 4.8p. At the time of the management resignations, Sir Godfrey Meservy, the new chairman, said pre-tax profits would not be less than £170 million, before a provision for extra interest. He said the net dividend would be maintained at 4.8p, with the payment of a final 2.95p.

With debts approaching £1 billion, the interest charge is expected to surge to about £86 million (£29.9 million), again fuelling speculation that the group may unveil a rights issue or announce the disposal of some stores — possibly in Scotland, where J Sainsbury is not yet represented.

TODAY

Mossie Investments, the fast growing industrial holding company headed by Brian Disbury, is expected to unveil a healthy rise in final pre-tax profits to £7.5 million (£4.8 million), according to Bob Bucknell at Smith New Court, giving earnings of 33p (28.7p) and a net dividend of 8.5p (7.2p).

Market forecasts range from £7.5 million to £9 million. The advance in profits will be driven by acquisitions and organic growth, and will be helped by a relatively good performance

from Copyright, Mossie's character licensing subsidiary that has the British rights to Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, Dennis the Menace, Desperate Dan and Dan Dare.

Interim: None announced. Final: Carco Engineering Group, Croxson's Natural, Dallen, Mossie Investments, Reliance Security Group.

Economic statistics: Credit business (May), final May retail sales.

TOMORROW

Interim: Invicta Sound, Low & Brier. Final: Bopod Group, Bucknell Group, Colfax and Fowler Group, Howden Group, Real Time Control, Economic statistics: Provisional producer price index numbers for June.

WEDNESDAY

In spite of the recession, the Gulf war and depressed consumer spending, Dixons Group, the electrical goods retailer, headed by Stanley Kalms, should turn in a respectable second-half performance, with a strong finish to the year expected to result in marginal sales growth during the second half.

Attention in the market, however, will focus on the group's current trading and future prospects.

Andy Hughes, of Nomura Research Institute, has pencilled in final pre-tax profits of £70 million (£72.6 million),



Tough times: Sir Patrick Meaney of Rank Organisation, where profits are likely to fall

Market forecasts range from £65 million to £80 million. After a 5 per cent decline in first-half sales in the United Kingdom, second half sales are expected to be boosted by a good performance in March, which saw a surge ahead of the increase in value-added tax.

American profits are expected to dive to about £1.5 million (£1.5 million), due to

slight pressure on gross margins and a decline in like-for-like sales. Group profits will be helped by a contribution from property, albeit reduced, as well as financial services.

Nomura's pre-tax profits estimate is adjusted by about £10 million for an over-provision for claims in the past year on extended warranties. Dixons' management appears

to have a better grip on the business than for many years, but demand in the United Kingdom is still weak, especially for goods such as televisions and videos.

The regional electricity companies continue their reporting season and attention will no doubt again focus on the size of profit increases and rises in the chairman's sal-

aries. Ian Graham, of County NatWest, expects South Wales Electricity to turn in final pre-tax profits 24 per cent ahead of the prospectus forecast at £55 million (£44.3 million). A final net dividend of 11.67p (11.13p) is expected.

Manweb is expected to report final pre-tax profits 23 per cent above the forecast at £59 million (£48 million). A final dividend of 11.2p, in line with the prospectus forecast, is expected.

Interim: BWD Securities, Cityvision, Credit Property, Domino Printing Sciences, Leslie Wise Group, M&G Dual Trust, Torex Inc. Final: Alan Paul, Cabra Estates, Duoro Group, Harris (Phap) Holdings, Marweb, South Wales Electricity, Stewart & Wright, Tops Estates, Total Systems, Wyko Group.

THURSDAY

First-half pre-tax profits at Rank Organisation, the hotels and leisure group headed by Sir Patrick Meaney, chairman, and Michael Gifford, chief executive, are expected to show a sharp decline, reflecting substantial interest costs.

Kleinwort Benson has pencilled in interim pre-tax profits of £95 million (£137.6 million), giving earnings of 14.7p (34.2p). The dividend should be maintained at 10.25p. Market forecasts range from £85

million to £105 million.

The results will show the impact of the acquisition of Mecca last summer and the consolidation of its seasonally weaker trading period.

Trading has been more difficult in most of Rank's businesses, with the exception of bingo. Hotels, discos, casinos and video duplication have all encountered tough conditions.

UBS Phillips & Drew has pencilled in final pre-tax profits at Greene King, the brewing group, of £21.5 million, against £20.1 million. Market forecasts range from £20.6 million to £21.5 million. A net dividend of 11.1p (9.8p) is forecast.

Interim: Domino Printing Sciences, Fleming American Investment Trust, Rank Organisation. Final: Asda Group, Cray Electronics Holdings, Greene King, Jyrs Hotel, Liscia, Morris Ashby, Park Food Group, Symonds Engineering. Economic statistics: Capital issues and redemptions for June.

FRIDAY

Interim: Abbey Panels Investments. Final: British Building and Engineering Appliances, Christie Group, Pope Group, Venson International. Economic statistics: Usable steel production for June, March to May quarterly analysis of bank advances, retail price index and tax and price index for June.

PHILIP PANGALOS

Tripos results

Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos

Part I

Classical Greek

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If a third of your employees got the same disease, would your company contribute towards finding a cure?

YES NO

I want to help the Cancer Research Campaign. I don't want to help the Cancer Research Campaign.

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ADDRESS _____

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME



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CAREER DESIGN

Labour cannot bank on a loan-scheme flop

When next week's deadline passes for student loan applications, the number of borrowers will be less than half that predicted by the government. Each loan is costing twice the estimated amount to administer, and colleges are losing money on their part in a scheme they never wanted.

On the face of it, the scheme has proved to be the disaster its critics expected, and Labour should win support for promising its abolition. A number of factors suggest, however, that it may be too soon to reach such a conclusion.

Although the 200,000 borrowers represent little more than a third of the eligible customers, applications have been arriving at the Glasgow offices of the government-established Student Loans Company at the rate of 1,500 a day as the deadline approaches. Many students, having eked out their money during the academic year, seem to be finding that the withdrawal of housing benefit, vacation allowances and income support is forcing them to swallow their objections to the scheme.

Stephen Twigg, the president of the National Union of Students (NUS), is meeting Alan Howarth, the higher education minister, today to press the case for the restoration of vacation hardship allowances. The union has been deluged with calls as students have

Take-up of student loans is low. But, John O'Leary warns opponents, it is too early to write the scheme off as a failure

reached the end of the year without the money to secure their housing for the summer.

Alternative sources of finance from parents and banks had allowed students to turn their undoubted antagonism to the loans scheme into an effective boycott. Even the maximum loan of £480 was small enough to be

passed up by many students while maximum grants stayed at £2,845 and the banks competed for accounts with interest-free overdrafts. As the banks have started to demand repayment and students in many parts of Britain face a summer with little chance of lucrative vacation employment, the attractions of a five-year loan linked to inflation have increased. By next year, when maximum loans will increase by almost 50 per cent while grants remain frozen, it may be even harder to resist joining the government's scheme.

Ron Harrison, the chief executive of the Student Loans Company, is steering well clear of

targets, having been saddled with a government prediction that 80 per cent of students would take out a loan this year. He is confident, however, that business will be a good deal better in 1991-2.

While accepting that loans are costing £50 each to administer, compared with the initial estimate of £27, Mr Harrison considers such calculations misleading. He explains: "We do not look at our performance as a one-year scenario. You cannot run a business on that basis; you have to plan. We are confident that with

the expected increase in loans next year, there will be a narrowing of the gap with our forecast costs."

Work is in progress on a simplified system, cutting down on the bureaucracy that was thought necessary to minimise the risk of fraud. Mr Harrison hopes to be allowed to use National Insurance numbers, rather than birth certificates, as proof of identity, and to accept direct applications by 1992. For the coming year, applications will still have to be

processed initially by colleges. So far, no fraudulent applications have been discovered, and the level of defaulting among the 500 borrowers who dropped out of courses last year is low at 5.6 per cent. A tracing agency has been hired to find those who are failing to respond to repayment demands, but the company is not going to offer a propaganda coup to its critics by rushing to court or placing defaulters on a credit blacklist until all other approaches have been exhausted.

None of this will satisfy Labour. Jack Straw, the party's education spokesman, insists that although those who have taken out loans will have to repay them, the scheme will be scrapped if Labour wins the general election. Mandatory grants will be restored to their value before they were frozen last year. This would still be cheaper in the next ten years than offering student loans.

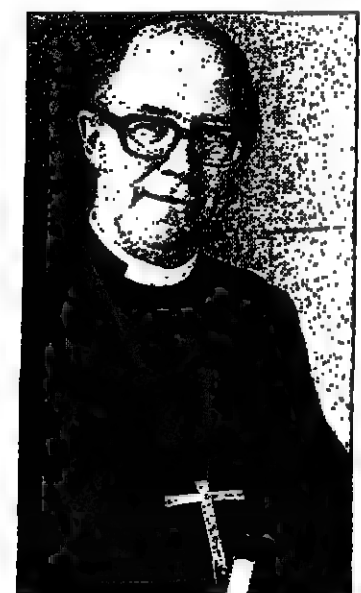
Mr Straw makes no firm commitment to restore housing benefit, although he hopes to do so since he accepts that this is the main source of hardship at present. The NUS predicts a mounting problem of student debt as the summer passes, but it too is committed to maintaining its opposition to loans. As the value of grants continues to decline, however, the union's members will be less able to maintain their resistance.



Quids out: students demonstrate in London after the government announcement of student loans

Keeping faith with church — or community?

A school has lost a grant because it refuses to exclude children of other denominations



The Bishop of Peterborough: priority for church members

Should church schools provide a Christian education exclusively for their own believers, or should they be community schools run on Christian lines? Last week the headmaster of a city centre school said he and his governors could not accept church demands to give priority for places to its members' children. The school has since lost a £128,000 grant towards an £800,000 technology block.

In a decision that mirrors the dilemma for the 5,000 church schools in England, Peterborough's diocesan board of education says the grant will be withheld until King's school changes its admissions policy and gives preference to the children of committed Anglicans. The increasing acrimony of the debate

between Michael Barcroft, the head of King's, and the Right Rev Bill Westwood, the Bishop of Peterborough, means they cannot agree even on the facts.

Mr Barcroft, the headmaster of the 740-pupil co-educational King's school for the past 17 years, says that because the school has more applicants than places, the diocesan demand that it should give priority to Anglican families in the area would mean King's becoming 100 per cent Anglican and ceasing to be a school serving the whole community. At present, he says, the school takes in a small number of children from other faiths, along with children from the neighbouring diocese of Ely.

The school, founded with the diocese by Henry VIII in 1541, provides choristers for Peterborough cathedral. King's insists it is applying Church of England policy; that while serving church families, its schools should reflect the community they serve, allowing, for example, Buddhists and Roman Catholics to be taught alongside children from Church of England families.

Mr Barcroft says his school already has a 70 per cent Anglican roll and has agreed to move towards 80 per cent membership. He adds, however, that the school cannot accept diocesan demands that brothers and sisters of pupils already in the school will not be

given priority. The bishop argues that the diocese is not seeking 100 per cent membership, just that the school should give preference to Anglican families. He says this would not close places for brothers and sisters. "We have poured hundreds of thousands of pounds into our schools over the years and we would expect priority to be given to church members. You want to feel that in a church school it is apparent that it is run by the church."

He says many church members have complained that their children had been denied admittance to the school, without explanation, while

children from other faiths, or no faith at all, had been admitted.

Voluntary aided schools own their premises but are run by local authorities and are given 15 per cent of the running costs by churches or charitable foundations. In 1989, there were 4,947 Church of England schools, 2,202 Roman Catholic, 31 Methodist, 21 Jewish and 228 with charitable foundations, among a total of 25,000 state schools.

The Church of England, which runs 20 per cent of primary schools in England, believes it must play its part in the wider education service. The church, however, is not entirely sure how this can be done. Pressures

between church and community were highlighted in a survey into London Church of England schools published by the Anglican Culham College Institute last week. Almost all the 137 schools are ethnically mixed, and in some cases white pupils form less than a quarter of the school population. At some schools, more than half the children come from families practising non-Christian religions.

The survey says: "It is considered that part of the function of the church school is to provide Christian education for families who are active members of the church themselves, and others who wish for it. Such a role has its dangers, and ultimately the church should be seen to be serving the whole community."

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POSTS

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Particulars of the post are available from: The Chapter Clerk, The Chapter Office, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berks SL4 1NJ to whom applications should be made by 21st September 1991.

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The Governors of Blundell's School wish to appoint a DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

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Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the Administrative Grade 2 scale £14,740 to £19,073 pa (1 April 1991 interim scale). Further particulars and application forms are available from the Staffing Office (Academic Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester. LE1 7RH. telephone (0533) 522439.

Closing date for applications: 26 July.

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Full details and entry forms can be obtained from the Admissions Secretary (ref: T), Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP11 1PE (Telephone number: 0494 20381). The closing date for entries is 30 September 1991.

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For girls and boys from 3-11. For further information and interview details contact the School Secretary at 69 Fitzroy Avenue, London NW3 6PS Tel: 071-435 1916

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Pioneer college fires warning

The principal of a CTC predicts a battle if Labour threatens closure. Alan Road hears the arguments

As the prime minister breathed new life into the government's city technology college (CTC) programme, a pioneer principal warned Labour that if it tried to close his £8 million college the protests on Tyneside would be heard in London.

Last week John Major said legislation would be introduced to make it easier for local authorities and grant-maintained and other schools to combine with industry to set up new CTCs. There are only seven CTCs and six more will open in September. This total of 13 is far fewer than the government's original intention.

George McHugh, the principal of Emmanuel CTC in Gateshead, believes more than 90 per cent of his pupils come from socialist homes and says Labour will fight shy of handing over the CTCs to local authority control. "I cannot believe a rational group of Labour politicians is going to do something to harm its own," he says.

In grey herringbone suit with red tie and matching handkerchief, the 6ft 2in extrovert insists on a neat turnout for students and staff alike. "If you work at Emmanuel, you will wear a smart suit, shirt and tie. Ladies wear skirts, not trousers." He also makes sure that staff do not smoke in the college, arguing that children have had enough double talk about not smoking from teachers who have just put out a cigarette.

Mr McHugh, the son of a Scottish doctor practising in West Africa, is a product of private education but criticises it for reinforcing class divisions. In his first post at Millfield, the Somerset public school, he was attracted to the idea of wealthy parents paying over the odds to fund the education of the talented poor.

Despite his affection for Millfield, he belongs in the state sector and obtained his first headship at Wellfield school, Co Durham. He began to toy with the idea of setting up a "Millfield of the north", where the education of deprived inner city children might be subsidised by local business people. When he approached one of them, he discovered there were already tentative plans for setting



Back to traditional values: George McHugh insists his students and staff dress neatly and has banned smoking among his teachers

up a CTC, an innovation that was not unlike his own concept but with a specifically Christian ethos. "We have found that people of the Hindu and Muslim faiths welcome the moral structure and are happy to join us," Mr McHugh says.

The mother of an Asian pupil, Gurinder, confirms the assertion, saying her religion teaches people to love one another. So far she has heard nothing from Emmanuel to contradict that, despite banners in the school hall proclaiming Christian slogans and morning assemblies where boys and girls wearing maroon blazers are boldly told that Jesus loves.

Emmanuel opened amid great local media attention last September.

'I cannot believe rational Labour politicians will do something to harm their own'

ber with the singing of "Morning Hail Broken". There have been few subsequent breakages at the purpose-built complex. Vandalism is a self-inflicted wound, Mr McHugh says. A broken window can cost the college a textbook, he tells students, and a smashed door could mean the sacrifice of two rugby balls. Similarly, graffiti, which gives prospective employers a bad impression, can lose jobs.

Eventually, Emmanuel will have 900 students aged from 11 to 18. For the moment its 150 first-year entrants rattle around in its spacious accommodation. Superb facilities include a professional standard 16-track recording studio, a music room with a dozen keyboards, 100 computer terminals and an all-purpose gymnasium as big as an aircraft hangar.

Emmanuel's four main sponsors are Reg Vardy, a motor trader; Dickens, a long-established home improvement retail group; Safeway, the supermarket chain; and John Laing, the construction company. All are substantial local employers and could be said to have a particular interest in the quality of Tyneside school-leavers. Despite their £2 million contribution, however, sponsors will not be calling the educational tune at Emmanuel, Mr McHugh insists.

The summer term will end with an old-style prize day. "There will be cups for everything," Mr McHugh says enthusiastically. Awards will be made not only for excellence and achievement but also for courage and effort.

Houses at Emmanuel are named not after the customary historic characters or local dignitaries, but after the early Christian communities of Romans, Galatians and Corinthians. According to the college noticeboard, the Romans have earned an initial dominance.

Mr McHugh makes no excuses for reintroducing such competitive features or a host of other concepts — such as loyalty, tradition and

discipline — which, he alleges, have been thrown out by many schools. Life is competitive, he insists. "To stand up before your school and say there are no winners and no losers is dishonest and does not serve these youngsters at all," he says.

Gateshead's Labour-controlled local authority is not impressed, claiming there is no local demand for such an institution. Yet about 600 enquiries were received this year for the 150 new places available in September.

However, George Gill, the Labour leader, says the advent of Emmanuel coincided with a radical reorganisation of local education provision to cope with

'To say there are no winners and no losers is dishonest and does not serve these youngsters'

serious over-capacity. As a result of local authority disapproval, the college is denied the use of neighbouring playing fields and had a long battle over the siting of a nearby lollipop crossing.

Opponents argue that CTCs, described by the government as "centres of excellence", starve rival schools of talent by creaming off the region's able scholars. In response, Mr McHugh points out

that 66.4 per cent of his intake comes from deprived or severely deprived backgrounds. "We have taken more than our quota of disadvantaged children," he says. From the outset, the school has had a unit for children with special difficulties. Their work is featured in one corridor wall display.

Truancy, a growing concern in many schools, is rare at Emmanuel, and discipline has posed few problems. There have been no expulsions or suspensions. Attendance at extra-curricular activities is good and 90 pupils are learning to play musical instruments. Every child has participated in a five-mile and a ten-mile walk. Unsolicited testimonials to pupils' behaviour outside school have reached a proud principal from the likes of a local bus company manager and hoteliers.

Among Emmanuel's severest critics is Alan Brazendale, the education committee chairman. "We don't want it in Gateshead," he protests. "The sooner we can get rid of it the better." He says that after a change of government, funding will be reduced to normal levels and then the establishment will start to collapse.

Parents' reactions indicate such a collapse would not be welcomed. One father dropping off his daughter sums up the sentiments of many: "I am delighted with the school. They are returning to the days of discipline without going over the top." He insisted on anonymity. "You see, I work for the local authority," he said.

High marks for college

THE first external assessment of a university's standards has complimented Aberystwyth University College, part of the University of Wales. Aberystwyth was one of five chosen for pilot inspections by the Academic Audit Unit, which was established last year by the vice-chancellors. All universities will be audited during the next two years before the introduction of quality control arrangements outlined in the higher education white paper.

The unit's report praised Aberystwyth's caring attitude towards students, the monitoring of attendance and carefully prepared teaching. The three auditors, seconded from other universities, called for the development of a stronger post-graduate culture, greater use of student questionnaires and further consideration of the external examiner system operated by the university.

Alan Howard, the higher education minister, said last Friday that the unit would form the model for a new body covering polytechnics as well as universities. He told a London conference on quality in higher education that the new body would complement the work of assessment units run by the proposed higher education funding councils.

Exchange talks

THE heads of schools in seven countries will begin a three-day meeting tomorrow to establish a programme of extended exchanges between their pupils. The conference, at Woldingham school, Surrey, brings together delegates from 26 sister schools of the Sacred Heart foundation. The network may soon expand to Japan, where there are now five further sister schools.

Quality counts

THE united front maintained by the universities in welcoming the polytechnics to their ranks cracked a little last week. Sir William Fraser, the principal of Glasgow university, said in a graduation day speech what some others are too discreet to utter publicly.

In a reference to ministers' praise for the way polytechnics have increased their student numbers, Sir William said: "If distinctions are to be made among institutions of higher education, they should not be

on the number of new courses introduced in the previous 12 months, or on academic versus vocational, or on the title of the institution. There is only one standard in the end — quality."

Sir William recalled the chorus from *The Godoliers*: "In short, whoever you may be, To this conclusion you'll agree, When everybody is some-boddy, Then no one's anybody!"

Rescue act

ACTORS from several successful television series will take part in a celebrity sponsored walk tomorrow to try to save a primary school in Lewisham, southeast London, from having to cut a teaching post.

David Haig, who plays the leading role in Central Television's *Soldier, Soldier*, has organised the event on behalf of Ashmead primary school, which his daughter attends. Among the other walkers will be Bernard Hill, famous for his



part in *The Boys from the Blackstuff*, and Alfred Molina, from *El Cid*, whose daughters are former pupils. Teachers, pupils and other parents will also take part. Mr Haig said: "It is a sad state of affairs when parents and children are forced to walk in order to raise money for essential teaching staff."

Lewisham is enforcing cuts after overspending its education budget by at least £5 million. The parents claim the loss of a teacher would cause overcrowding.

Lead singer

DAME Janet Baker, who made her operatic debut at Oxford university at the start of a 30-year singing career, is to be the chancellor of York university. Her 11 honorary degrees include one from York, where she gave a recital in 1984. Dame Janet, who regards York as her home, will become York's fourth chancellor in November, succeeding Lord Swann.

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Vice Chancellor

The University of Sussex is seeking a successor to Sir Leslie Fielding who will retire from the Vice-Chancellorship on 30th September 1992.

Persons interested in being considered for this post of Chief Executive of the University, or wishing to suggest anyone for consideration for the post, are invited to write in confidence to the Chairman of the Council, Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, c/o The Registrar and Secretary, The University of Sussex, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RH not later than 28th August 1991.

The University hopes to receive names from a wide variety of backgrounds and experience. Further information on the post may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary.

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Centre Co-ordinator

Computers in Teaching Institute Law Technology Centre for United Kingdom Law Schools

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Salary on Administrative, Library and Computer Grade II scale: £14,038 - £18,165 pa or Grade III £18,888 - £22,511 pa, according to experience. Both scales are currently under review.

Application forms (returnable by 2 August 1991) and further particulars from the Personnel Office, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (telephone: 0203 523627) quoting Ref 60/8/90/7 (please mark clearly on envelope).

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The salary ranges for Lecturers and Senior Lecturers are as follows: Lecturer \$33,163-\$43,066; Senior Lecturer \$43,984-\$51,015. Further information is available from the Head of Department, telephone 61-7-365-3853 or telex 61-7-365-3860.

Application forms and further details concerning method of application are available from the Appointments Officer, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 38 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Eight copies (an original plus seven) of an application and resume should be sent to the Director, Personnel Services, The University of Queensland, Queensland, 4072, Australia. Closing date: 1 September, 1991. Ref. No.: 25191.

University College of Swansea

LECTURER IN INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL POLICY

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Lecturer in the international applications of Social Policy. The post will be held jointly in the new Department of Social Policy and Applied Social Studies and the Centre for Development Studies. Candidates should be economists able to contribute an economic perspective to comparative social policy, with special reference to the international dimensions of poverty, health, welfare provision or social security. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to teach and research on the social policies of both developed and less developed countries.

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Informal enquiries may be made to Professor W M Williams, Department of Social Policy and Applied Social Studies or Professor A Rev. Director of CDS but further particulars and application forms (2 copies) must be obtained from the Personnel Department, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday July 26 1991.

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The successful candidate may be offered a tutorial fellowship at St Hugh's College.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of the Faculty of Mathematical Sciences, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, to whom applications with a full curriculum vitae and summary of research interests (with typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) should be sent by 30 August 1991, together with the names and addresses of three referees. (Separate application is not necessary for the associated college post.)

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CRICKET

Lancashire leave way open for the quizmasters

By PETER BALL

LEICESTER (Lancashire won toss): Lancashire (4pts) beat Leicestershire by five wickets

IT HAS been a good weekend for Lancashire. After their win at Taunton on Friday, they followed it by defeating Leicestershire yesterday to go two points clear of Nottinghamshire at the top of the Refuge Assurance League.

They have now won 15 of their 17 limited-overs matches this season, a testimony to their formidable all-round strength. The two latest games will undoubtedly become a sports-quiz question in years to come — how did Lancashire go to the top of the Sunday league by winning two matches in three days?

Historical connotations aside, however, yesterday's victory was a run-of-the-mill affair. Leicestershire possessed neither the firepower to set Lancashire a challenging target, nor the bowling to protect their 196, in spite of a useful spell in the middle by the wily Willey and a tight spell at the end by the admirable Maguire.

Even at the end, as Lancashire won with only six balls to spare, any excitement was strictly wary, for the 4,000 crowd who enjoyed the sunshine if not a thrilling contest as, from the start, the outcome seemed almost inevitable. Although Mendis, Friday's hero, this time

went quickly, Fowler survived two chances in three balls on 32 to steer them into a commanding position, and Lloyd, Wadsworth and Speak made some of the victory without spills, if with few thrills.

For a neutral, there was more to admire in Whicker's performance in a losing cause. He has never quite become the player he once promised to be, but it was an excellent innings in the limited-overs idiom until he was needlessly run out with three overs remaining and a century beckoning.

Smith, who scampers between the wickets with the frantic eagerness of a cartoon cat pursuing a mouse, and Benson lent useful support in 60-partnerships, but they were essentially supporting roles as Whicker unleashed his fine array of drives. He hit seven fours.

The Lancashire bowlers were willing partners, their apparent determination to keep the ball up resulting in more full tosses than you expect in a dozen matches. Not for the first time this season, without Hughes to lead them on, it seemed that they felt they only had to go through the motions in the field, confident in the ability of their batting. They were right once again, but one fears that, at some stage, confidence is going to become complacency.

Surrey too slow to claim victory

By RICHARD STREETON

TRING (Northamptonshire won toss): Northamptonshire (4pts) beat Surrey by 15 runs

TIGHT bowling by Northamptonshire enabled them to defend a relatively modest total of 181 on this small ground yesterday and brought them their fifth Refuge Assurance League win of the season. Moore, Lynch and Graham Thorpe made sound fifties for Surrey, but were never able to score quickly enough.

Lynch had 28 singles in his 55 and Thorpe 27 in 50 as they tried to restore Surrey's chances with a fourth-wicket stand worth 86 in 20 overs. Surrey made a shaky start and were 17 for three after nine overs before the two came together, but the Northamptonshire bowlers never lost control.

Taylor, the left-arm seamer, was responsible for the initial setbacks. Darren Bicknell played on against the pace, rolling back gently into the stumps from a defensive stroke. Taylor next had Stewart leg before and Walker bowled Ward with one that kept low.

The fourth-wicket stand ended when Taylor's ball just started to turn the pace, lifted a catch to Lord on against Williams. Thorpe soon followed after he gave Capel a return

catch. Surrey still required 57 from six overs, but their chase gradually subsided, with Medleycott run out by a direct hit from Capel at long-off and Robinson caught at short mid-wicket.

Northamptonshire had earlier failed to test with very much distinction against an attack that admittedly gave little away. Yet, in the end, their pace proved enough. Bailey's decision to bat first could be explained by the ball's tendency on this ground to keep lower the longer the match progresses.

Fordham and Bailey, batted steadily, but nobody else stayed long until Cook and Taylor added what was to prove a decisive 36 for the last wicket. Fordham was caught behind as he tried to cut and Capel lifted a catch to cover before Fordham and Bailey added 52 in eight overs, both striking the ball hard. Wagar, Younis decided to give a mauling back injury a workout and made significant inroads when he became the sixth bowler tried.

Fordham greeted the Falkland by lifting him for six over square-leg, but, in the same over, he was caught behind. At the other end, Bailey was caught at long-off by Ward against Belling before Wagar took two wickets in his third over.

Reliable Stephenson keeps Essex in hunt

By IVO TENNANT

IF THE county championship is of paramount concern to Essex, the Refuge Assurance League is a competition in which they have prospered in the past. They may yet do so this season. Their victory yesterday over Warwickshire, brought about by a telling all-round achievement from John Stephenson, means they are still within range of the leaders.

Stephenson took four for 17 with his useful medium-pace in Warwickshire's moderate total of 184 for seven. These were the best figures of his career in this competition. There also was a half-century for Moles and runs from Asif Din and Neil Smith.

When Essex batted, Stephenson began with 60, and an innings of 64 by Salim Malik brought about a six-wicket win. For Chris Smith to be contemplating a career in marketing at a time when he can win score century almost at will seems faintly ludicrous. He took 114 off Worcestershire yesterday in a match which was reduced to 32 overs as well. This was perhaps as well for Worcestershire, since 256 was a daunting target. Moody scored 66 in Worcestershire's victory on run-rate over Hampshire.

	P	W	L	T	N	P	R
Lancashire (2)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Notts (4)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Worcestershire (11)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Essex (12)	11	6	4	0	0	1	1
Yorkshire (17)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Somerset (8)	11	6	5	0	0	0	1
Northants (17)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Surrey (18)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Gloucestershire (18)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Wiltshire (14)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Middlesex (2)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Sussex (13)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Glouce (4)	9	8	1	1	0	1	1
Leicestershire (18)	10	8	1	1	0	1	1
Hampshire (18)	9	2	8	0	1	1	1
Derbyshire (18)	8	2	7	0	1	1	1
Gloucestershire (18)	12	1	1	0	0	1	1

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- TENNIS 32, 33
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German emerges from shadow of his compatriot

Becker bows to brilliant Stich

By ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Stich came to the centre court and played like Boris Becker. There can be no higher praise than that for the new Wimbledon champion, who followed up his semi-final victory over Stefan Edberg with an even more emphatic display against his countryman yesterday, winning 6-4, 7-6, 6-4 in two hours 31 minutes.

"I got the feeling out there that I could touch any ball and it would go into the court," Stich said.

To beat either one would have been beyond even Stich's confident expectation; to beat the two best grass-court players in the world, the top two seeds and the holders of five Wimbledon titles between them for the loss of just one set in three days, beggared belief. Becker had never been beaten in straight sets at Wimbledon, and had only lost twice on the court he calls home, both times to Edberg.

Yet at no point, from the first to the last, did Stich allow the occasion or the familiar face on the other side of the net to put him out of his giant stride. He broke in the first game, clocked up aces with the regularity of a taxi meter, and drove the three-times champion so close to dementia with the solidity of his serving and the fluency of his backhand service returns that, during one of his more prolonged soliloquies, Becker was given a time violation.

It was like interrupting King Lear in full flow, but neither winds nor the storms which were forecast materialised to help him. The only distraction was a protester, claiming to be the American president and brandishing a picture of his daughter, who used the scoreboard as a soap box at the start of the second set and was quickly arrested.

"I had the feeling he [Becker] took it a little easy at the start and from the moment I broke him in the first game, I felt I could win. It was difficult



Results, page 33
Graf's triumph, page 33
No room for privacy, page 32

for him because he was expected to win," Stich said.

Becker stayed becalmed and, long before Stich's final forehand evaded his despairing lunge, had accepted that this was going to be another good day for Germany, but not a good day for its champion.

"I felt I was not in the match from the first point," Becker admitted. "My mind was far away, I had no energy, I was never in the lead and I knew when he made the first break point in the first set and I didn't that it was going to be tough." But not perhaps quite how tough.

Though the pair have played only once before, when Stich won just three games in two sets, Becker must know his Davis Cup colleague as well as anyone. But he could not have anticipated the maturity of Stich's response to a centre court crowd for once in this wettest of all Wimbledon drenched in sunshine, not rain. Stich's only other title as he stepped onto the court for the Wimbledon final was a minor ATP tour event in Memphis last year.

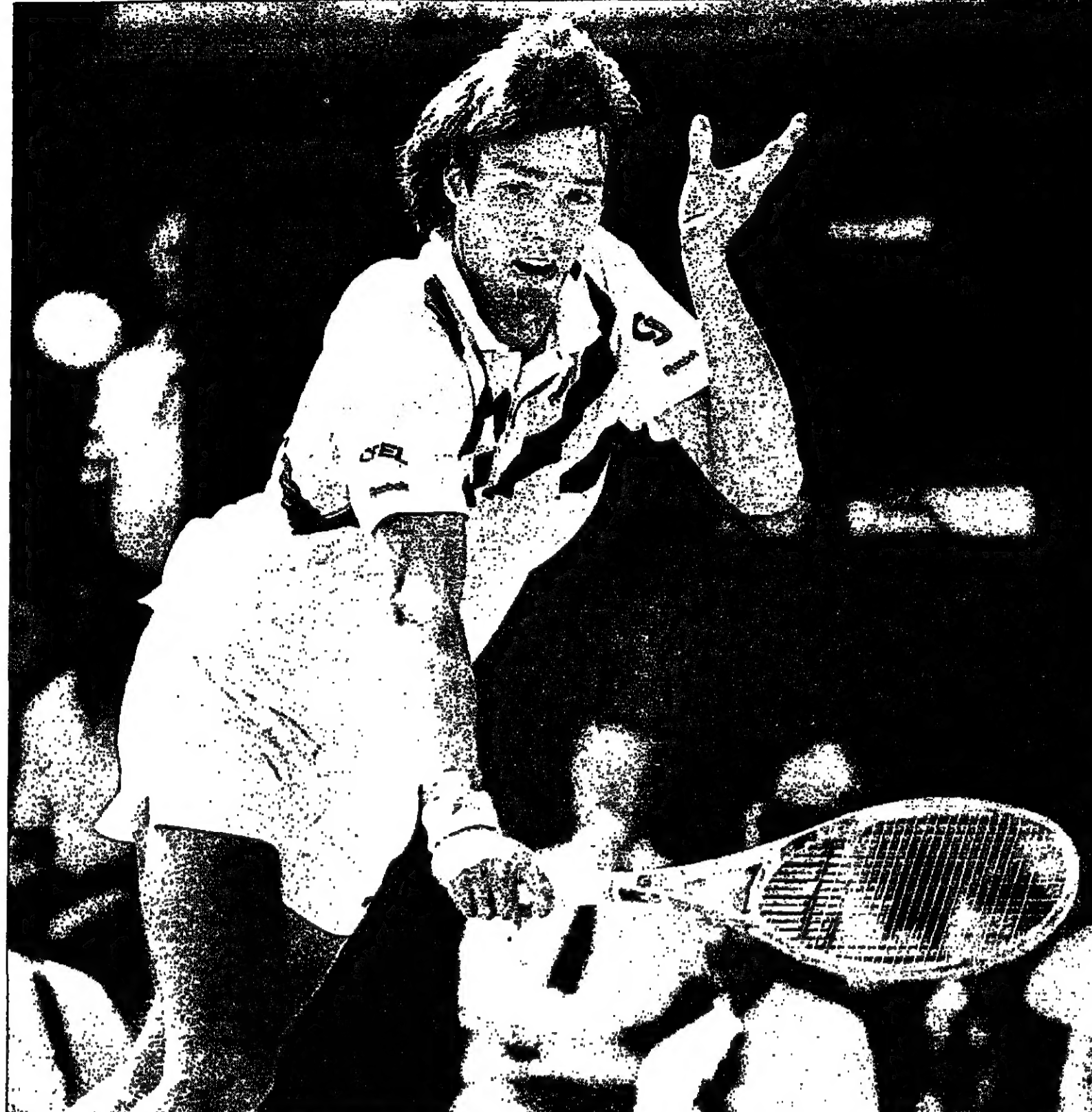
He is still contracted to play league tennis for a club called Iphitos in Munich, which says something for his expectations as he approached his third full season on the tour, ranked a mediocre 42.

"It is always a dream to win Wimbledon but I never thought I could do it at the start of the year," he said. Clearly he learns as fast as he serves. He has won more matches on the tour than any other player and has now equaled Becker's feat in 1989 of reaching the semi-final of the French Open and winning Wimbledon in the same year.

Though anxious to distance himself from Becker's shadow, he would be happy to equal a few more of his records.

"I got a lot from just watching Boris play," Stich said. "He is not a player I really tried to copy, but when he won Wimbledon at the age of 17, I was watching on television and took notice. I was very impressed with what he did and the way he and the other top players behaved."

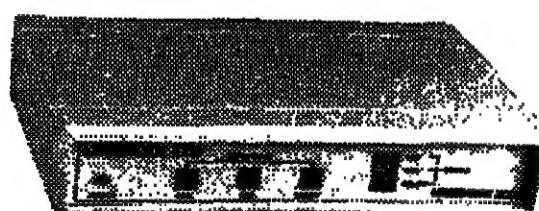
With Stich's best service for the tournament timed at



A champion's style: Stich on his way to victory over Becker and the men's singles title on the centre court at Wimbledon yesterday

Stich Becker	
Pls served	100 114
Aces	15 10
Service won	51 40
Double faults	10 17
Returns	110 97
Return won	28 20
1st return in	55% 33%
1st return out	45% 67%
2nd return in	77% 81%
2nd return out	23% 19%
TOTALS	
Pls won	111 105
Games won	79% 71%
Break pts won	29% 27%
Double pts won	100% 80%
Serving pts	57 70
Receiving pts	44 33
Stich/Becker supplied by GSI	

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New model does the trick

MICHAEL Stich, the newest German serve-and-volleyer, played like a champion. Boris Becker did not, even though widely forecast to add a fourth Wimbledon title to his collection; this was very much sub-Becker.

That assessment should not diminish the performance of Stich, who has appeared almost magically as champion before an unknowing British public, like the rabbit out of the conjuror's hat. Any pre-conceived suspicion that this would be a boring shoot-out was banished by the splendid variety in Stich's game; familiar to those close to him but yet to become a unit of international tennis measurements. It soon will.

Here was one of those occasions when it was hard to tell how far the victor's dominance conditioned a seeming frailty within the vanquished. So distressed was Becker's form that his temperament, normally so predictable, so unshakable, declined in parallel. "I'm not enjoying this," he belatedly in German at one stage, as though in some Monty Python sketch.

Yet here was no sketch. Here was the destruction of a player who has been a great champion, who had lost only twice at Wimbledon (to Edberg), who had only been

DAVID LLOYD

beaten ten times in 83 on grass. Stich reduced this grass-court machine to a coughing, spluttering out-of-date model.

While Stich — who, like Becker, gave up football for tennis, though at a later point in his youth — was not as irresistible as the Becker who hurtled, meteor-like, past Curren and Lendl in the finals of 1985 and 1986, he has become, in the space of four days, a figure to be regarded in awe, successively dismissing three grand slam champions.

Yet a thought nagged: were we watching the latest instance of premature burn-out? Have the fires of mental ambition and physical assertion that made Becker the world's No. 1 already started to wane at 23?

There was, beneath the surface as well as in the gripping fluctuation of the points, a special sporting drama in the third set as fascinating as anything we have seen at Wimbledon in years. As the set, and with it the match, was slowly, slowly prised from Becker, his reluctance to release his grip was at times sadly inept, at times heroic.

But to go back, momentarily to the beginning. Spec-

tators' fears of tedium instantly disappeared with a flurry of points against the server, Stich breaking Becker and saving a break point on his serve for 2-0. Becker broke back with the help of a glorious backhand pass for 3-3, only immediately to lose his service to love.

It was already apparent that Stich's backhand was in destructive form and Becker's volleying worryingly shallow.

As the second set began to go the way of the first, Becker's nerves, extraordinarily, disintegrated. As he cursed, shouted and shook his fists at the heavens, the front row of Royal Ladies smiled tolerantly like school parents watching someone misbehave on junior sports day. Becker was warned for time abuse; it was his reputation that was more threatened.

Midway through the second set, tie-break, with Becker trailing 1-3 on Stich's stunning backhand pass on service return, an ambulance waited its siren outside. Becker might not yet be a stretcher case, but the brain was limping as much as the body.

Now came, for him, the agony of the third set. Eight times in his first four service games he was break point down as this disrespectful

compatriot, slim, lithe, equally tall and ferocious, drilled the balls back at him like grape-shot. All the qualities that once typified Becker were now vested in his opponent: unflinching steadiness, power, accuracy, simplicity.

There might be nowhere for Becker to hide, but stoically he refused to lie down. At 4-3 and 40-30 to Stich on Becker's serve, Becker for once hit a marvelous deep volley to the corner of the baseline to save the game. The executioner at the other end was unrelenting; and served to love for 5-4.

As they changed ends, you could sense that Becker's intolerance of his decline had forfeited the crowd's sympathy. In that harsh way of the sporting public, they were ready for symbolic death. At 0-30, having hit a pathetic volley, Becker still hung on: an ace, a diving backhand return in attempting to avert match point. But Stich closed in with a remorseless forehand return.

As the two young men embraced, you could sense the crowd's sudden forgiveness for the fallen champion's frenzy. He looked about 30. This modern game strips you bare. How long can Stich last in the goldfish bowl?

Mansell secures historic victory

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

NIGEL Mansell yesterday established himself as the most successful English racing driver by winning the French Formula One grand prix for the seventeenth victory of his career.

Mansell, driving a Williams, ended Alain Prost's domination of the event for the last three years by claiming his own third victory. It was Mansell's first win since the 1990 Portuguese grand prix at Estoril, which he won in a Ferrari, and it lifts him one victory clear of Stirling Moss as England's most successful grand prix driver.

Mansell was delighted. He said: "You might not believe it after all these years, but I feel a sense of shock. It is something special to get to 17 grands prix wins as an Englishman."

"It is a great and a special day for me. I am obviously very happy — with my car, with the team and with the track. It is a fantastic feeling. This win is a milestone."

Mansell, who finished five seconds clear of Prost, moved up to second in the championship standings on 23 points. He will be hoping to improve his challenge in the British grand prix, at Silverstone next Sunday.

Race report and photograph, page 35

England hopes clouded

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND'S search for safety in the third Cornhill Test match may rely as much on the weather as the ability of their three remaining specialist batsmen. They resume at Trent Bridge today still 43 runs behind West Indies and with their first three batsmen out.

The violent thunderstorm on Saturday morning left the ground under water but, remarkably, only reduced play by 30 minutes. Graham Gooch, dismissed in a turbulent final session, may be hoping that the heavy rain forecast for later today takes greater toll.

It may even come too late to save England, however, for Ambrose, with 18 wickets in the series, has it in him to put the game beyond argument before lunch.

The fourth-wicket pair of Lamb and Ramprakash survived for more than an hour on Saturday evening and for Lamb, in particular, today's events have a personal edge to them. Following four consecutive failures in the series, he stands unbeaten on 25, knowing he probably has to double that score to save his place and then double it again to have a chance of preserving England's 1-0 lead.

Lamb is under pressure on all fronts, with his captaincy of his county, Northamptonshire, being criticised apparently even within his own side. But he has responded heroically to adversity before and England's hopes of salvation rest squarely on his ability to do so again.

Lamb on the rack, page 34

Hadlee ready to undergo heart surgery

SIR Richard Hadlee, the Test-match wicket record-holder, is to undergo heart surgery. The former Nottinghamshire and New Zealand all-rounder, who had his fortieth birthday last week, went into hospital in Auckland yesterday.

In February, Hadlee, who retired from the game after the New Zealand tour of England last summer, spent a night in a Dunedin hospital after collapsing while watching an international.

Barry Hadlee, Sir Richard's brother, said: "Richard has his good days and bad days. Sometimes he's very tired. He is just determined to get it fixed."

The Test and County Cricket Board has given its approval for umpires to carry discreet company logos on their jackets.

LTA looks to Bollettieri to revive British game

By ALAN RAMSAY

THE Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is negotiating to work with Nick Bollettieri, the Florida-based coach, to improve the standard of British tennis.

The LTA aims to start with exchange visits between players and coaches at the Bollettieri Tennis Academy and its own school at Bisham Abbey. Long-term plans include opening a Bollettieri academy in Britain.

The plans were welcomed by Major Sammy Branker, the chairman of the Professional Tennis Coaches' Association. "Bollettieri has been very successful in Amer-

ica and I don't see why his system shouldn't work over here," he said. "He is flamboyant and maybe that is what is required. I always think new ideas should be given a chance."

No one doubts Bollettieri's abilities as a coach and his academy has produced players such as Monica Seles, Pete Sampras, Jim Courier and Andre Agassi. But there are doubts as to how well he could work with the LTA.

Dave Emery, who for the last seven years has run Star Search Tennis, independently of the LTA, does not believe it will be a match made in heaven. "One of the secrets of his

success is he is highly individualistic and the academy runs through the persons and charisma of Bollettieri," he said. "It's difficult to work with a corporation like the LTA."

It is a view shared by David Lloyd, the former Davis Cup player, who had talks with Bollettieri to try to tempt him to one of his five tennis clubs. "He's an instantaneous person. He wants to do something and he wants to do it now," Lloyd said. "He's an artist. You've got to give him some rope — he may hang himself with it — but I can't see the LTA allowing him to do that."

Emery also believes that the LTA should not be spending

time and money bringing overseas coaches to Britain, but rather should be encouraging British talent.

As a coach, he is frustrated when the LTA takes his promising juniors and sends them to specialist coaches at Bisham Abbey. "The LTA should be bringing the top coaches out to us in the sticks and motivating the coaches in the regions and telling us how to improve," he said.

"Bollettieri worked for 25 years for his success. If his guys come over here for a couple of years, and I can't see it lasting longer than that, it will help, but when they pull out the system will be diluted and then dismantled."



Lloyd: admirer